

R. N. (Reg) Atkinson Museum
785 MAIN STREET
PENTICTON, B.C. V2A 5E3

The Twenty-fourth Report
of the
OKANAGAN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
1960



The Society was founded September 4, 1925

H.O. RORKE



Pioneer Families Attend Convention

Links with history are these three ladies, seen registering during the 1960 convention of the B.C. Historical Association at Penticton. All three are descended from Okanagan pioneers. Seated is Miss Kathleen Ellis, daughter of early rancher Tom Ellis, whose spread covered the present site of Penticton. Standing at left is Mrs. A. H. Ellen Sovereign, daughter of Vernon pioneer Price Ellison, together with Mrs. R. B. White, daughter of Judge John Haynes.—Penticton Herald Photo.

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THE OKANAGAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Officers for 1960-61

Honorary Patrons:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
The Honorable W. A. C. BENNETT

Honorary President: MR. O. L. JONES, Kelowna

President: MR. FRANK MACDONALD, Oliver

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Naramata Rd., Penticton

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Auditor: MR. JENNER, Vernon

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Central—Mr. J. D. Whitham, Mr. Goldie, Dr. Quinn,

South—Mrs. H. Whitaker, Mr. E. J. Lacey, Capt. Weeks

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Mrs. M. Middleton, Mrs. I. Crozier, Mrs. Pidorboronzy,
Dr. Goodfellow, Mr. F. L. Goodman, Mr. S. Manery
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Vice-President: MR. J. BEDFORD.

Secretary: MRS. D. TUTT.

Treasurer: MRS. A. L. KNOWLES.

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VERNON BRANCH OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President: MR. HAROLD COCHRANE, 2006 28th Ave., Vernon.

Vice-President: MR. D. HOWRIE, SR., 2507 37th Ave., Vernon.

Secretary-Treasurer: MR. R. G. BYRON JOHNSON, R.R. 4, Vernon.

Directors: MR. G. P. BAGNALL, MRS. M. MIDDLETON, MRS. I. CROZIER,
MR. F. V. HARWOOD, MR. WILFRED TROUILLER.

Editorial Committee: MRS. G. P. BAGNALL, MRS. WM. HURST.

OFFICERS OF OLIVER-OSOYOOS BRANCH, 1960-61

President: MRS. GEORGE FRENCH, Oliver, B.C.

Vice-President: MR. HOMER FALDING, Osoyoos.

Secretary-Treasurer: MRS. E. J. LACEY, Osoyoos.

Directors: Oliver—MR. A. J. PETERMAN, MR. IVAN HUNTER; Osoyoos
—MISS DOLLY WATERMAN, MR. E. J. LACEY.

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NOTICE OF
ANNUAL MEETING
1961

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of
The Okanagan Historical Society

will be held on

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1961

On board S.S. SICAMOUS, Penticton, B.C.

At 2:00 p.m.

Business—

PRESENTATION OF REPORTS

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The meeting will be followed by the Society's

ANNUAL DINNER

Minutes and Balance Sheet

Annual Meeting of the Okanagan Historical Society, held in the United Church Hall, Vernon, B.C., on Monday, May 16th, 1960, at 2:00 p.m.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Ross, at 2:30 p.m.

Notice of meeting was read by the Secretary.

Dr. Ross explained that complete minutes of 1959 Annual Meeting are contained in the 23rd Report, and asked if it be the wish of the members to have them read at this time.

Moved by Mr. Marriage, seconded by Mr. Whitham: "That minutes of last Annual Meeting be taken as read." Carried.

No business arising out of Minutes.

Correspondence:

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Bagnall, who, owing to illness, regretted that he would be unable to accept nomination for President of O.H.S. The President and members expressed regret and sympathy and a hope for Mr. Bagnall's speedy recovery.

A letter read from Dr. Margaret Ormsby regarding an award for an Historical publication offered by the Canadian Historical Association. The Secretary advised, that, as there had not been time before the deadline, to consult Directors, she had taken it upon herself to nominate the 23rd Report of The Okanagan Historical Society.

Moved by Mr. Whitham, 2nd by Mr. Powley: "That Secretary's action in submitting Report to the Canadian Historical Association for award, be confirmed." Carried.

The President called for a minute's silence in memory of members and Pioneers who had passed away during the year.

Reports:

President's Report. Dr. Ross thanked the Directors and Officers for their help and support during a difficult year. He regretted that, owing to pressure of work, he had been unable to attend all Annual meetings, but had enjoyed conversations with officers of Branches. Dr. Ross expressed concern over the lack of interest by the public in the work of the Society, feeling that members should strive to stimulate interest and obtain more members, as only by this means could the Society continue to function and to publish a yearly Report. In closing Dr. Ross thanked Mr. Marriage for his excellent work as Editor, the

Secretary and Treasurer for their efforts, and the Vernon Branch for arranging the Annual meeting.

Treasurer's Report. In the absence of Mr. Bagnall the report was given by Mrs. Bagnall and is appended to these minutes.

The Treasurer stated that all numbers of Reports from 1 - 13 with the exception of No. 11 were out of print.

Secretary's Report. A meeting of Directors and Editorial committee was held in September 1959, the main topic of business being the publishing of the 23rd Report. It was moved, 2nd and carried "That the Vernon News Ltd. quotation be accepted."

The invitation of the Vernon Branch to hold the 1960 Annual meeting in that city was accepted.

The letter from Dr. Ormsby re nominations in local History for The Canadian Historical Association was referred to and mention made of correspondence from the B.C. Historical Association regarding the Annual meeting of that body to be held in Penticton May 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. In closing the secretary thanked Mr. Fraser for taking over the duties of secretary during her absence.

Moved by Mr. Cochrane, 2nd by Mr. Cameron: "That these reports be adopted." Carried.

Branch Reports:

Armstrong-Enderby. This Branch has been inactive and there was no report.

Vernon. The Executive held three meetings with good attendance. Efforts were made to stimulate sales of 23rd Report. Some copies being sold through circulation of letters to potential members.

Two projects undertaken: 1. Collection of Community histories which are now available to the public on the bookshelves of the Museum. 2. Collection of historic photographs relating to the North Okanagan to be used in an illustrated history of the North Okanagan to be published in 1967.

One tape recording was made, an interview with Chief Pierre Louis, who is an authority on the history of the Okanagan Tribe.

Little progress was made with Historic markers owing to lack of money. Report given by secretary Mr. Byron Johnson.

Kelowna Branch. Reported that lettering on plaque on Pandosy Mission buildings being renewed and a collection of old farm implements being made. The Annual meeting was held on April 27th,

1960, preceded by a dinner and election of officers. The guest speaker was Mrs. Roylance of Greenwood.

Penticton Branch. Report read by Mrs. Dewdney. Four directors meetings were held and the Annual meeting on May 4th, 1960.

To follow up a suggestion made earlier, each director was given the name of a Pioneer or Pioneer family, research to be conducted and the story of person or family written and placed in the Branch Archives and made available for the O.H.S. Reports.

In response to a request from the Federal Government, two names were submitted as suitable for the new federal building.

At the Annual meeting a new project was discussed, a committee appointed to investigate and report to a later meeting.

Oliver-Osoyoos. This Branch was not very active during 1959, no meetings being held. To try to remedy the situation a meeting was held on March 28th, 1960, attended by Dr. Ross, President of O.H.S. At the suggestion of Dr. Ross before the Annual meeting some 85 letters were sent out, Mr. Eric Becker showed his interest by undertaking to pay all postage. As a result the Annual meeting was well attended and several new members being added to the Executive. The Branch project for 1960, the restoration of the Fairview cemetery, names of those buried there are being collected and it is hoped the project will be completed this year.

Moved by Mrs. Middleton, 2nd by Mrs. Crozier: "That the reports be adopted." Carried.

New Business:

Special Committees. Constitution and By-Laws. In the absence of Mr. Bagnall this report was given by Mr. Watt, stating that a signed copy of the Constitution and By-Laws with certificate of incorporation under the Societies Act was on file with the Secretary and that copies had been sent the President and Treasurer. Mr. Whitham suggested that a copy be sent the secretary of each Branch. The secretary stated that each Branch had received a copy of the original draft and that there had only been one or two minor changes made since then.

Mr. Cameron asked a question as to cost of Constitution and incorporation. In the absence of the Treasurer this could not be answered.

Moved by Mrs. Bagnall, 2nd by Mr. Whitham: "That a letter be written Mr. Kidston thanking him for his services." Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Bagnall, 2nd by Mr. Byron Johnson: "That Sec-

retary write Mr. Jenner the Auditor, thanking him for his services." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Whitham, 2nd by Mrs. Middleton: "That a letter be written Mr. Bagnall on behalf of the members, thanking him for his years of service to the Society, expressing regret at his indisposition and a hope for his speedy recovery." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Watt, 2nd by Mr. Powley: "That letters be written Radio stations and the Press for services rendered and to the Vernon Branch for arranging the Annual meeting and dinner." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cochrane, 2nd by Mr. Harwood. A recommendation "That the Annual meetings of all Branches be held one month before the Parent Body Annual meeting." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cochrane, 2nd by Mr. Watt: "That a letter be written the Minister of Education of the Province, recommending that local history be taught in the schools and that, wherever a Report is published this be used as a text book."

Mr. Marriage expressed a doubt that the Society would get very far with the Department of Education and that it would be better to work at a local level. After further discussion a vote was taken and the motion carried.

Moved by Mr. Cochrane, 2nd by Mr. Watt: "That all material for the Report should be submitted to the Branch Editorial chairman before being sent to Editor."

Mr. Marriage stated that he had never had any dealings with Branch chairmen other than Mrs. White and Mrs. Lacey, that many members of Committees did not know they had been elected, and suggested that those whose names came up should be contacted and their consent obtained before nomination.

An amendment moved by Mr. Cameron, 2nd by Mr. Powley: "That the matter be left to the Directors and Editorial Committee." The amendment carried.

Notice of change in Constitution, regarding number of Directors. "That there be three from Vernon and district, three from Kelowna and district, three from Penticton and district, one from Armstrong-Enderby, one from Oliver-Osoyoos."

The question of increasing membership fee owing to increased cost of printing the Report was brought up by Mr. Watt who stated he would not be in favor of decreasing the size of the Report.

Mrs. Middleton suggested that a greater effort be made to obtain

Patrons who would make a gift of \$10.00 or more. After somewhat lengthy discussion and no solution of the problem, it was moved by Mrs. Bagnall, 2nd by Mrs. Middleton: "That the membership fee be kept at \$2.50 but a greater effort be made to increase membership." The motion carried with four votes against.

Election of Officers:

The President appointed Mr. Byron Johnson and Mrs. Knowles to be scrutineers. There was a short discussion on the number to be elected to the Editorial committee.

Moved by Mr. Harwood, 2nd by Mr. Cochrane: "That 15 be elected." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Whitham, 2nd by Mr. Harwood: "That Chairmen of Branch Editorial Committees be automatically on Parent Body Editorial Committee." Carried.

Mr. Whitham moved a vote of thanks to the retiring President.

Moved by Mr. Cameron, 2nd by Mr. Whitham: "That next Annual meeting be held in Penticton." Carried.

Adjournment moved by Mr. Marriage at 5:15 p.m.

The meeting was followed by a dinner served by ladies of a church group.

The President introduced guests at the head table including Mrs. Lois Hagen, M.L.A., President of the B.C. Historical Association.

Two songs were sung by Mrs. Dorothy Garbutt.

The speaker, Mr. James Hume, editor of the Penticton Herald, was introduced by Dr. Ross.

Mr. Hume's subject was "Pre-British History of the West Coast of B.C.," and was most instructive and inspiring. In concluding Mr. Hume stressed the need for young members.

Mr. Cochrane thanked the speaker.

Dr. Ross thanked the Executive of the Vernon Branch and Mrs. Crozier and ladies of the church for the excellent dinner.

The Okanagan Historical Society—1960

Financial Report:

Statement of receipts and expenditures.—Year ending April 30th, 1960.

RECEIPTS:

Vernon (including Armstrong-Enderby)	\$ 610.25
Kelowna	265.20
Penticton	203.20
Oliver-Osoyoos	92.50
Interest earned24
	<hr/>
	\$1,171.39

EXPENDITURES:

Bank Charges	12.90
Office and Stationery	34.80
Postage and Express	20.00
Printing and publishing Report No. 23	1,231.43
	<hr/>
	1,299.13

Excess of expenditures over receipts 127.74

BANK ACCOUNTS:

Prior Balance	314.34
Less Expenditures over receipts	127.74
	<hr/>
	186.60

Present Balance—Vernon	43.63
Kelowna	68.89
Oliver-Osoyoos	28.38
Penticton	45.70
	<hr/>

Total on hand \$186.60

Certified correct.

Guy P. Bagnall, Treasurer

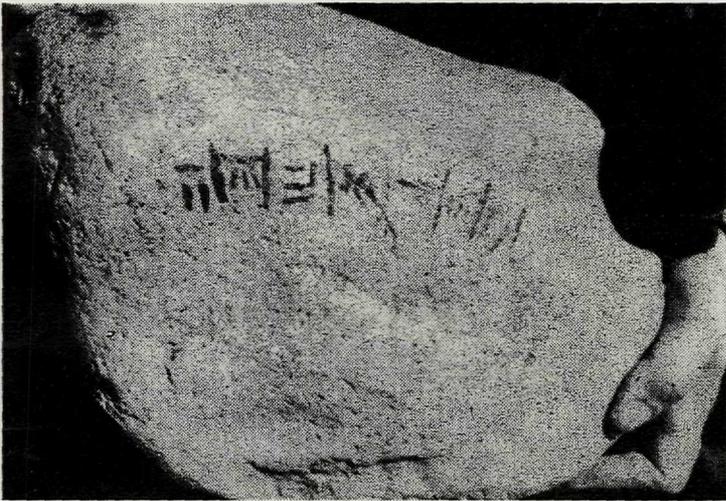
Thos. R. Jenner, Auditor

Princeton Boulder Inscription

DR. J. C. GOODFELLOW

Lying on the floor at the rear end of the Princeton Billiard Hall (of which the late Mr. R. F. Busche was proprietor till he died earlier this year) at the Tulameen end of Bridge Street, is a river boulder of exceptional interest because it carries an inscription which so far has defied translation. None who have seen it can remember anything just like it.

To the unpractised eye there is nothing unusual about the boulder itself, just an ordinary boulder worn smooth by ages of river action. Mr. K. C. Fahrni, who was Chief Geologist for The Granby



Mining, Smelting & Power Co. Ltd., at Copper Mountain, till operations closed there, described it as monzonite (a species of quartzless granite) of a type he believed peculiar to Similkameen. It is flattish on one side, so that it presents a receding face if placed on the flat side. It measures twelve inches length-wise, and weighs about forty pounds.

On the upper face is an inscription stretching eight inches with black characters about an inch in height. They seem to be done in Chinese ink. It is this inscription that makes the boulder of such unusual interest.

Mrs. Busche tells that it was unearthed about the middle of September, 1959, while a ditch was being dug to accommodate a water

pipe in the lane at the rear of her home on Allison sub-division. Unfortunately, she was unable to tell the depth from which the boulder had been dug, although it could not have been greater than six feet. The inscription was not noticed till after the digging and filling operation was complete. After the ditch was refilled, the boulder remained on the surface. Rains had washed it clean. It was then that Mrs. Busche noticed the strange inscription, and had the boulder placed in the billiard hall where interested parties had an opportunity to inspect it.

All agreed that the inscription had an "Oriental" look about it, but local Chinese were puzzled, and suggested that it might be Japanese. Remembering that Chinese is read from top to bottom, and right to left, the stone was photographed lengthwise and upright, though none could tell which was the right "up."

We quickly decided that the inscription was not made by our native peoples. Similkameen is rich in pictographs, but between these and the "characters" of the inscription there was nothing in common. We looked through Garrick Mallery's monumental work on the *Picture-Writing of the American Indians* (Tenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1888-89) and found nothing even faintly resembling the Princeton boulder inscription. In spite of denials we still thought it had more in common with Chinese than with "Indian." Being totally ignorant of Chinese, the most we could affirm was that (to us) it had an "Oriental" look.

There have been many attempts to establish Oriental penetration of this part of the American continent long before the white man came. The most intriguing story of all links the Chinese with the Okanagan Valley centuries ago. In the spring of 1948 Rufus Woods, publisher of the *Wenatchee Daily World*, made enquiries about a reported Chinese inscription on the rocks at Skaha Lake. Mr. Woods stated that this alleged Chinese inscription had been photographed by Paul D. Donaldson nearly forty years before. The Chinese characters were reported to belong to a period a thousand years ago. Mr. Woods had received the following translation: "There are 80 of us. Many have died from war . . . It is getting warmer." (See article "Our Unknown Ancestors" in OHS Report 15 (1951) pp 6-12).

Subsequent enquiries could find no trace of the said Mr. Donaldson, or anyone in South Okanagan who had ever seen or heard of the Skaha Lake inscription. We have no idea who the interpreter might

have been. But when one learns from an honest source that an inscription did exist, that it was photographed, and interpreted, the story is not to be lightly dismissed. Unfortunately, Mr. Woods died in Toronto on May 30, 1950. One may be pardoned for wondering if there were any connection between the Okanāgan and Similkameen inscriptions.

Appeals for Help

Help was sought in many quarters. Letters were addressed to the Victoria, UBC and Vancouver museums, to the British Museum (Oriental Section) and to the Washington Archaeological Society.

Wilson Duff, Curator of Anthropology, Provincial Museum, replied (9 Nov. 1959) that he had been unable to solve the puzzle. Chinese referred him to Japanese, and they in turn, referred him to Koreans. He decided to send photograph and clipping to the UBC.

Thomas H. Ainsworth, Curator of the Vancouver City Museum, (28 Oct. 1959) "guessed the inscription had Chinese characteristics," and suggested that picture and clipping be sent to the British Museum Oriental Section. "There are some excellent Oriental scholars on the staff, and it would provide them with a most interesting puzzle." In a subsequent letter Mr. Ainsworth wrote: "A puzzling script is so intriguing that if the experts in the British Museum are baffled, in all probability the authorities in other departments will attempt a solution."

The most determined effort to solve the mystery was made by Mrs. Nelson, wife of Charles Nelson, President of the Washington Archaeological Society. In letter of 8 Nov. 1959 she writes:

Your picture and clipping have caused a lot of comment and interest. This morning I had an appointment with Dr. Fang K. Li at the University. He teaches Chinese, and does research in all the Oriental languages. He was very intrigued but did not recognize it as Oriental. We went through Sanskrit, Korean, Chinese, Japanese and Island alphabets. Nothing came close.

He suggested and made an appointment with Dr. Walter Johnson of the Norse languages department for me, and I went over and he again was very much interested, but it definitely was not Runic in character.

Dr. Li says that Oriental paint or ink will withstand many years of weathering, but vegetable dyes will not . . .

Not Oriental—Not Runic

So far, the results were all negative. According to Dr. Li, it was not Oriental. According to Dr. Johnson, it was not Runic. If we knew it were one or the other, we would have no hesitation in ruling out Runic, for the simple reason we could not imagine a Runic inscription six feet below Similkameen soil.

Some years ago attempts were made by some to establish that Runic inscriptions existed in the vicinity of Yale. High on a mountain side were discovered a series of lines grooved in the rock, and some had no trouble in identifying these marks with Runic inscriptions. Others identified the lines with Og(h)am, the ancient British and Irish alphabet of twenty characters, so named because of its supposed inventor. Such inscriptions are to be found in Scotland, Wales and Ireland. According to Frederick Bodmer in *The Loom of Language* (pp. 61-63), this alphabet is pre-Christian, though probably not older than the beginning of Roman occupation. Advocates of such interpretations of marks found high on mountains near Yale did not explain how such marks came to be where they found them. Some were content to leave it an unsolved mystery. Others sought to account for the incisions by bringing imagination to the aid of unrecorded history.

The mystery was finally solved by Thomas H. Ainsworth, curator of the Vancouver City Museum (letter, 12 Nov. 1959):

Six years ago while endeavouring to file in geographical areas some photographs of petroglyphs, I was puzzled about a set of four which bore no inscription. These portrayed a series of straight, deep lines, far different in design to the usual mixture of crudely drawn human and animal figures.

By a strange coincidence, while examining these prints, there was an enquiry over the telephone as to whether we had any photographs of rock carvings. Within a few minutes the enquirer was in the office and produced a set similar to that on my desk, and I learned that these had been taken on the mountains above Spuzzum in the Fraser Canyon.

With this as a clue, I found a cutting from the *Province* of some twenty-five years earlier in which experts had declared the characters to be either Runic or early Ogham. Regardless of the belief that an inscription on a rock near Spokane was in Runic, I have never thought the Norsemen to have penetrated so far west; while an examination of the photograph of an Ogham

boundary stone taken by my son in Ireland showed no similarity in the markings.

Shortly after this, Hal Griffin ran an article in the *Tribune* in which the Spuzzum petroglyphs were again attributed to Runic or Ogham.

Two months later, the mystery was solved, to my satisfaction at least, through the receipt of a Melbourne, Australia, Museums publication, in which were shown a remarkably similar series of markings done as recently as the year 1900 by the aborigines in sharpening their stone tools. In fact, one photograph was almost the exact counterpart of that taken at Spuzzum.

Then came, as the natural sequence: why should people climb a mountain to sharpen their tools? Upon making further enquiries, however, I learned that a series of rock carvings covered a large adjacent area, and then the solution was clear. The so-called Runic grooves were made in sharpening the tools for use in making the petroglyphs.

And thus the ghosts of Runic and Ogham were finally laid to rest. From the British Museum came this reply signed by G. M. Meredith-Owens, Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts:

The boulder inscription has been examined by experts both here and in the Department of Ethnography. None of them can identify the script and the general opinion is that it is neither Oriental nor American Indian. It seems to me that it is fairly modern and is in a cryptic alphabet marking a claim or giving a message for some person in the secret. With such a short inscription as this, it would be well nigh impossible to break the code.

This left us wondering whether it was an unknown script or an unbroken code. If it were an unknown script it would merit the attention of the best minds in the country. If it remain an unbroken code, it will still be a challenge to modern wise men. If other similar discoveries were made we might have some hope of solving the script or breaking the code.

Might Be Korean

There the matter remained till January of this year when we received another letter from Mr. Wilson Duff. He had received a

reply from Dr. Wayne P. Suttles of the UBC Department of Anthropology, who reads and speaks Japanese, and is a student of other Asiatic languages. Dr. Suttles had consulted Mr. Bomshik Chang of the Mathematics Department, a Korean.

The inscription does seem to be written in the Korean Hangul or On-mun, an alphabet invented in 1446 A.D. Mr. Bomshik Chang has identified the first four groups of letters as the syllables -chi-je-ri-ssi- but the last three are not legible in the photograph.

These four syllables, however, do not mean anything in Korean. They may be a Korean translation of a non-Korean word, but neither Chang nor I could think of any. A better photograph might reveal the rest of the inscription well enough to make something out of it, but I would not be too hopeful. I suppose it could be a transliteration of an Interior Salish word or a proper noun.

Mr. Wilson Duff thought this an interesting lead (the first lead of any kind) but not too satisfying. Following this, photographs of the inscription were sent to Miss Ruth Saunders, R.N., a Princeton girl who was Director of Nursing in the United Church hospital at Wonju in Korea. She had a number of Korean scholars inspect the photographs. In letter dated 15 May, 1960, she replied:

They all seem to think that it might be Korean, but to have it turn up there is hard to believe.

Miss Saunders was home on furlough this summer and visited Princeton. With her she had a copy of *Korean Grammar for Language Students*, by Allen D. Clark (1958), which states that the Korean script in use today "is an ingenious system which was developed by King Seijong about 1446 . . . The amazing thing is that, after thousands of years of the use of only Chinese characters, King Seijong and the scholars who worked with him should have caught the basic idea that the vowel is the centre of all speech, and so developed the system which we now use. . . . Properly speaking, it is a sort of semi-syllabary, since the letters cannot be written one by one, but must be properly grouped to form syllables."

Miss Saunders had studied Korean intensively, but did not pretend to be able to solve the inscription puzzle. The scholars she had consulted thought "it might be Korean." Mr. Bomshik Chang of UBC was sufficiently convinced that it was Korean to suggest English letters for the first four groups of letters.

This leads us to wonder why, if the inscription is Korean, it is so difficult to identify. There are several possible answers to this question. It is well known that in Britain there are many ancient inscriptions (in English) which are hard to read. In the interpretation given of the alleged Okanagan (Chinese?) inscription, there are gaps in the story which could not be filled because the "letters" were, or had become, illegible. Those who made them may have been ill after much hunger and suffering. And they may not have been educated men, masters of the brush, or whatever tool they used in making the record. These considerations may also apply to the Princeton boulder inscription. This may account for modern students finding difficulty in recognizing it as Korean—if it is Korean.

We wish that the Okanagan inscription had been available for comparison. Considering the unexpected finds that have been made in Palestine, it may be more than mere wishful thinking to hope that other finds, similar to the Princeton boulder inscription, may come to light in Okanagan and Similkameen. Then comparisons could be made.

Mrs. P. Baird of Duncan, B.C., after looking at pictures of the inscription, and reviewing efforts to solve the mystery, said, "My guess is that some Korean was here looking for gold, and that's where he's buried. It's his tombstone." She may be right.

Paul's Tomb

GLADYS E. HERBERT

When the first yellow bells, buttercups, purple soldier-caps and other spring flowers commence to colour the Okanagan hillsides, children and grown-ups alike seek Nature's most beautiful hide-outs. One of the favorite hikes for the past fifty years, has been the Knox



The entrance door to Paul's tomb

Mountain Trail to Paul's Tomb, until recently accessible only by foot-path or by water.

Nestled behind the smoothed face of a large mound is this strange and unique concrete cave, about one hundred feet above Okanagan Lake and some one hundred yards back from the water's edge. This structure, literally gouged out of the hillside, was built in 1910 as a

place for the interment of the Paul family, and is known as Paul's Tomb. The preservation of the remains of his family in this way was Rembler Paul's idea of how to pay lasting tribute to them. Between the Tomb and the Lake is a beautiful, log house, built by Mr. Paul shortly after the Tomb was completed, as a summer home for himself and his invalid wife.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOMB: A vertical cut was made through this huge mound, and an excavation made into the bank, creating a cave about fifteen feet long, nine feet wide and seven feet high. The ceiling was neatly rounded and the seven-foot measurement represents the height in the centre. The whole was lined with concrete. The floor and ceiling of the vault are some sixteen inches thick. There is a passage-way down the centre, with two concrete shelves on either side, extending the full length of the interior. These shelves are supported by cement pillars. Thus provision was made for eight coffins. The smoothed face of the cave is a concrete wall, some nine feet wide and ten feet high, arched at the top. A steel vault door was fitted into this cement facade, similar to the door of a walk-in bank vault. The Taylor Safe Works built the door and the combination lock. The tomb itself was built by Mr. George Patterson (now deceased), assisted by his son, James (Jim), who is a well-known Kelowna resident. The area in front of the cave was levelled for some twenty feet to permit easy access to the tomb.

Mrs. Paul was buried there in June, 1914. The obituary in the Kelowna Courier of June 11, 1914, reads as follows: "An esteemed resident of Kelowna passed away on Friday (June 5) in the person of Mrs. E. G. Paul, wife of Mr. Rembler Paul. Although a sufferer for the past nine years from that dread disease, cancer, she had reached the advanced age of 83 years, having been born in 1831 at Toronto, which was then known as York. She had resided here since May, 1905. The funeral was held at 2 P.M. on Sunday (June 7). Rev. T. Greene officiated, and the body was taken thereafter by boat to the family vault, situated on the lake shore about five miles north of Kelowna."

Two years and five months later, Mr. Paul passed away. "The Kelowna Courier and Okanagan Orchardist" of Thursday, November 23, 1916, published the following article under the caption: "Rembler Paul Passes Away—Death of Well-known Resident." The article continues as follows: "Kelowna lost one of its most notable residents last Saturday, in the death of Rembler Paul who died at

Edmonton, Alberta, where he had journeyed to spend the winter. Although a man who lived very much to himself owing to his advanced age, yet amongst local residents, he had gained an almost historic renown, chiefly on account of his strong personality and his financial interest in local business and property. The deceased was born in the City of Montreal in the year 1831, and was the son of a Veterinary Surgeon, who had gained a considerable reputation in the City of Toronto where he is believed to have practised for a number of years.

“Much of young Paul’s boyhood was spent in Kingston, Ontario, and it was in this city that he was apprenticed to the printing trade. Finding the work too monotonous, however, and not at all to his taste, the young lad ran away from home and commenced a wandering career in the west, being one of the first white men to visit much of the country lying both east and west of the Rockies. He was essentially of a roaming disposition, and an adventurer in every sense of the word. After many years spent in prospecting, trapping and mining, he finally settled down in Regina, Saskatchewan, where he conducted a coal business for a number of years. While in Regina, he bought large tracts of prairie land lying to the south of the city, which he afterwards sold to incoming farmers. It was in Regina that the greater part of his wealth was accumulated, and it was from there, he afterwards moved to Kelowna in 1905. On June 5, 1914, he received a great blow in the death of his wife.

“Fearing pulmonary trouble, the deceased decided to spend the winter in Edmonton, to which place he travelled accompanied by his housekeeper. It is believed that a slight attack of la grippe hastened an end which was primarily the result of old age.

“Rembler Paul had only one child, Samuel G. Paul, who died some time ago leaving three sons, Reggie, Robert and Lisle, of whom the first and last are overseas with the *C.E.F., while Robert is well known in the city here, having made his home with his grandfather.

“The body which arrived from Edmonton yesterday afternoon will be interred in the family vault in the mountain-side at the estate, about five miles up the lake from Kelowna. The funeral will be held Friday morning at 10:30 when the service will be conducted by the Venerable Archdeacon Thomas Greene.”

Mr. George Cady, who had been entrusted with the combination

* C.E.F.—Canadian Expeditionary Force.

to the lock, opened the vault when Mr. Paul was buried. After the service for Mr. Paul, the immediate friends opened Mrs. Paul's coffin. The casket inside was made of copper with a small glass insert. Mrs. Paul's body was perfectly preserved according to the testimony of eyewitnesses, including Mr. Cady. Those attending the funeral went by boat and the body was towed on the barge. The late Mr. J. B. Knowles was one of those attending this funeral. After Mr. Paul's burial, the Royal Trust Company of Vancouver, who were the executors of the Paul Estate, changed the combination on the lock, because they felt that George Cady might not be easily available if it were necessary to have the door opened again. The lock is presently in a damaged condition, the work of vandals. Flowers had been planted and a nicely landscaped garden set out on the area in front of the tomb, while the Pauls were still alive. They had made provision in the will that this be maintained after their decease, but nothing further was ever done.

PROBLEMS OF BUILDING: Mr. Jim Patterson recalls some of the difficulties encountered in the building of the tomb, the wharf and the cottage. Materials for the building of the tomb had been transported mostly by wagon and stoneboat over the Blair Road Hill (now Glenmore Road). When they went as far as they could go with horses, they slid the cement, boards, wire reinforcements, etc., down a shale gully to the place where the tomb stands. After the tomb was completed, plans to go ahead with the wharf and cottage were interrupted, as Mrs. Paul's ill health made it expedient for the family to seek a warmer climate. She had been operated on for cancer at the Mayo Brothers Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, and the Pauls had been advised to go south.

George Cady relates that his earliest memories of Mr. and Mrs. Paul extend back to the time when he was a lad, seven years old, and the Pauls engaged a private railroad car, which they boarded at Okanagan Landing, and headed for Tucson, Arizona, where Mr. Paul bought two houses. Cady's mother was Mrs. Paul's nurse, so her son George and his dog were included in the entourage. They spent three successive winters in Tucson. However, the Okanagan claimed their stronger loyalty and they decided to return permanently to Kelowna.

In the summer of 1911, Mr. Paul built the wharf in the lovely little cove near the tomb, so that materials could be brought in for the cottage. Mr. Jim Patterson remembers his father, Mr. George Patterson, and his uncle, Mr. Jim Middleton, tearing down a log building

that stood on the Paul property in Kelowna and taking the very splendid logs up the lake on a barge. The logs were piled neatly near the site of the house until the following summer, when the same two men, with the addition of Mr. Charles G. Clement, built the cottage. George Patterson was a special stone mason, and, with the aid of Mr. Clement, they built the wonderful fireplace with stones brought from the lake-shore below. Mr. Middleton did the carpentry work on the house, and Mr. Clement did the plastering. Contractors viewing the work today say that the house is in as good condition as the day it was built, and the fireplace is a remarkable piece of stone masonry.

The Pease house, now owned by Mr. R. C. Gore, had been built previously with materials brought up the lake in the same way, though finished lumber, rather than logs, was used for it. Thus the Paul cottage was the second house on that stretch of lake front immediately north of the City of Kelowna.

It was a strange anomaly that the cottage that had been built with such painstaking efforts for the Paul's summer home, was visited only once by Mrs. Paul. She rode a saddle-horse, side saddle. Within a year of this effort, she was laid to rest in the secluded tomb prepared for her, in this lonely and romantic spot.

The cottage was kept up, however. Water was pumped from the lake by a power pump, which had been brought there on a barge and rolled up the bank on "block and cable." A caretaker took up residence in this quiet spot. There was a good garden, and there still remains the remnant of an orchard of apples, pears, etc.

Dr. and Mrs. Carol Tucker bought this property in 1926. Dr. Tucker had been a medical officer on a troopship during the first World War. He was not well, and wanted a quiet place to retire, so after travelling around Western Canada, visiting resorts such as Banff and Lake Louise, he and his wife came to the Okanagan Valley and found the haven that seemed so admirably suited to their needs. The place was purchased from Mrs. Edith M. Hewitson, through the late Mr. E. M. Carruthers. The Tuckers had also considered buying the Goldsmith property, south of Okanagan Mission, which was available for purchase at this time, but the Paul property became their final choice.

The Tuckers came from Indiana in a beautiful "Cole" car, with a negro chauffeur, who stayed with them there for the first winter. The winter proved to be too severe for all concerned, so Dr. and Mrs. Tucker kept a caretaker on the place during subsequent winters and lived in San Diego, or went on world tours during that season of

the year. They would return each spring to their dream cottage. Mrs. Tucker continued to divide her place of residence between San Diego, various other world points, and the cottage, after her husband passed away in 1939, until her own life ended in February 1959.

Mrs. Tucker furnished the cottage with many rare and beautiful pieces. Quantities of Mexican glass, Navajo rugs and tapestries adorned this lovely home. Many Kelowna residents will remember the huge Mexican hats that hung on the outside wall, where the verandah stretched across the front of the house. This property is presently owned by Mr. C. W. (Bill) Knowles, who has modernized the house in many ways.

THE PAUL PROPERTY IN KELOWNA: Rembler Paul owned some eight acres of land in what is now down-town Kelowna. This property extended from Bernard Avenue north to the present site of the Okanagan Telephone Company building, and was bounded on the east by Richter Street (then known as Cameron's Lane—a dead end street) and on the west by the Rattenbury property. (At this time the present Rattenbury house was a cottage owned by the father of Mr. E. C. Weddell, who in turn had purchased it from Bernard Lequime.) The original Scout Hall property was a part of this same block of land, which was donated to the First Kelowna Scout Troop by Mr. Charles McCarthy, who became the owner of the Paul tract after Mr. Paul's death in 1916.

The large Paul residence is now an apartment house, and the little room in the form of a cupola, which stands in the garden, was once on top of the house and was George Cady's bedroom. The gardener's house has long since been torn down, but the barn was moved and made into a duplex house on Bertram Street.

Mr. Paul bought this property from Mr. Colin Simpson Smith, who subsequently bought the house and ranch now owned by Mr. Douglas S. Buckland. Mr. C. S. Smith lived on this ranch until he died. Following Mr. Paul's death, Mr. Charles McCarthy bought the Paul property from the estate of the late Rembler Paul, through his executors, the Royal Trust Company of Vancouver. Mr. McCarthy subdivided the property into lots on the plan registered as No. 2127. These lots were further subdivided later into Plan No. 2167, and in 1931, the house in its spacious setting, became registered in the name of Mrs. Ada McCarthy. In July 1943, the residence was purchased by Mrs. Edith M. Granger, who in turn sold it to the present owner,

Mr. Merrill D. Hughes, in 1956. The space now occupied by Grace Baptist Church was, for many years, a part of the Paul's garden. Both Mr. and Mrs. Paul were very fond of flowers and beautiful shrubbery. They engaged a full-time gardener to care for the grounds, both at the Kelowna house and at the site of the Tomb. Even after Mrs. Paul's right arm was almost totally disabled, she would go around the garden, picking roses with her left hand.

Rembler Paul was a short thick-set man, who always wore a full, long, white beard, which he kept perfectly groomed. In his later years he became quite deaf. As mentioned in the obituary, the Pauls came to Kelowna from Regina, where Mr. Paul had owned and subdivided a large section of that prairie city. He had been a veterinary surgeon and perhaps his first love, after his family, were his horses. On the trips to Tucson, the first place he would visit on arrival, would be the livery barn, where he would obtain a good pacer. In Kelowna, he would frequently be found at Lequime's store, or at the watering-trough, in front of the present Royal Anne Hotel. He would often go to Edmonton, and would buy as many as 1200 horses for re-sale, while there. There were also chickens and cows around his place.

Most of the Paul Estate, however, consisted of money acquired by his careful, shrewd trading on the stock market. He would buy wheat "futures" in two-million-bushel lots, and seemed to have a canny sense of when to sell it to good advantage. He also bought a gold mine on the Monashee, some 60 miles from Vernon, out from Lumby. This was known as the St. Paul Gold Mine. A gold brick worth \$2500 was recovered from 150 tons of quartz. The tunnel into this mine went 1800 feet into the mountainside and a large mill was brought from Tucson for extracting the metal. This mine was sold to a group of Portland doctors for a handsome sum. Mr. Paul was a good Conservative, and when he wanted a trail built to the mine site, he received a favourable hearing.

This man had his own way of playing Santa Claus on Christmas Eve. He would start out with team and wagon, loaded down with turkeys and other Christmas fare, and make a tour of the town, leaving hampers at all the homes previously selected. Young George Cady was often his helper in distributing these bounties, which were always anonymous.

Mr. Paul was a strong, confident character, a severe disciplinarian, especially whenever he would see anyone abusing an animal. George

Cady relates how, on one occasion, Mr. Paul noticed a man passing in front of his house, using a chain to urge a baulking horse to go ahead. Paul had his own way of handling the man, and took charge of the horse himself. With a little sound common sense and kindness, he adjusted its shoe with a piece of wood and a hammer, and soon had both horse and man on their way again. To young George, who spent much time with this old man, the advice was given thus: "Never be lazy, never be dirty—there is lots of water in this province." It is implied that George belonged to the genus "Boy", who needed some urging to take a bath! Mr. Paul gave George a Shetland pony when he became old enough to handle it. This was later traded for one hundred chickens.

To Mr. Average Citizen of fifty years ago in Kelowna, this Rembler Paul was a wealthy man who drove a fine white horse with a rubber-tired surrey. He had his office in his house, and his important records were kept in gunny sacks. The first and last cheques he ever wrote were found in this type of container, and over two million dollars had gone through his hands. He loaned money in large volume for certain local enterprises at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. In his will, he left both his gardener and Mrs. Cady \$600 a year for life. His grandsons, Reginald, Bert, Lyle and Percy (their father had died in Regina) each received monthly allowances for life.

At the advanced age of 85 years, Mr. Paul went to Edmonton to spend the winter with a former school chum, Mr. Gibb. He did not live to see the winter, for he passed away November 23, 1916, and was brought to Kelowna for burial in the "Tomb" which bears his name.

There is a picture of Mr. Paul in the local museum. The shark's mouth that stands in the Kelowna Museum was donated by Rembler Paul and was brought here from San Diego.

The writer is indebted to the following persons for assistance in writing this article.

1. Mrs. J. B. Knowles, who was a source of constant encouragement in the project.
2. Mr. George Cady, who lived in the Paul household from the time he was seven years old until he went to the University School for Boys on Mount Tolmie, Victoria.
3. Mr. C. W. (Bill) Knowles, who made a tape recording of George

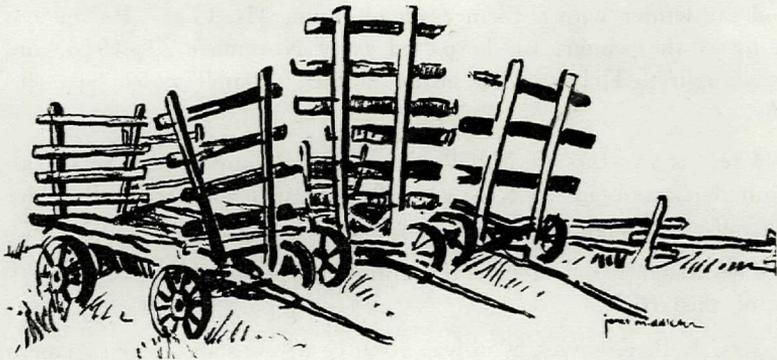
Cady's conversation with Mrs. J. B. Knowles, Bill Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon D. Herbert.

4. Mr. James Patterson, whose father, George Patterson, was the stonemason and bricklayer who built the fireplace in the cottage near Paul's Tomb. Mr. George Patterson came to Kelowna in 1905, at about the same time as Rembler Paul.

Respectfully submitted to Mr. Fred Marriage, for use in the 1960 Report of the Okanagan Historical Society.

Erratum in Report 23, "The Provincial Government Agency in Penticton".

We regret that the names of S. B. Hamilton, Clerk, and E. T. Cope, Clerk, were omitted on page 7, line 8, from the list of the original members of the office staff of the Provincial Government Agency in Penticton. These names were included in the article Mrs. Dewdney forwarded for publication in 1959.



Charles DeBlois Green, B.C.L.S.

[*Note by Mr. H. C. Whitaker of West Summerland.*

Charles deB. Green obtained his commission as a Provincial Land Surveyor in 1890 and was one of the first such to practice in South Okanagan. At the present time Penticton Museum has 50 sets of birds' eggs and 63 sets in nests, and also 3 stuffed birds—the remnant of his collection.]

BY MRS. V. O. BISHOP
Victoria, B.C., his daughter

He grew up in the big rectory which was built by his father, the first rector of the parish of March, in Cambridgeshire, England.



CHARLES DEBLOIS GREEN, B.C.L.S.

Charles was the second son, born in 1863, at Presteign, Herefordshire, and educated at Stony-Stratford.

He refused a University education in order to follow his bent as an ornithologist, in which branch of natural history he later became well known as an authority in the scientific world. In 1879 he became a pupil of Mr. Webb, in Worcester, who was his first instructor in land surveying, and in whose home he met his future wife. Three years later he took a course of instruction in the office of a Civil

Engineer in Nottingham, and while still a young man went to New Zealand on a sailing ship, and climbed about the rigging in a way which probably kept him in practice, during the six weeks of the voyage, for his tree climbing later on, as a collector. He engaged in farming, and thought it a lovely country. Returning to England, he married in 1887 Margaret E. Webb.

In 1888 he came to B.C., with his wife and first child, and settled in Victoria, where he obtained his commission as a P.L.S. about eighteen months later. It was a very hot summer, the cows were drinking out of the open drains, and his baby died, among hundreds of others, of Cholera Infantum. The second daughter was born in 1889, and five years later, after doing survey work for the government on the Queen Charlotte Islands, he moved up to the Okanagan. He spent the summer, on the way, at Enderby as engineer on the location of the first C.P.R. line to that place.

On first arriving in the Okanagan in 1894, he built a lean-to attached to the Govt. office which was at Osoyoos then, and in charge of Mr. Lambly. The only other house was that of the Krugers; it was built of solid logs, whitewashed, and was the store and post-office combined.

By next winter he had built three rooms of his own, five miles north, at the head of Osoyoos lake, and was surveying mineral claims on Kruger Mt. and the surrounding country.

Next year he moved the shack a mile north again, across The Meadows from Val Haynes' cabin, and more in the middle of his property. Another daughter was born in 1902 (Beatrice Wastie), and a son (Vincent de Blois, three years later. The name "de Blois" was used as a convenience to avoid mail going astray, and came in a line of ancestry from the Seigneurs de Blois in France, long ago.

There was also an Irish strain, on his mother's side, from the family of the Earls of Cremorne, and we used to laugh at his untidiness in the house, and put it down to that, though he was always very neat in his dress, and with his collection and his work.

He did a lot of surveying at Camp McKinney in those days, and at Greenwood, and Grand Forks, riding away on Fanny, the beautiful grey mare who was said to have been used at one time to carry the gold brick that was stolen from Camp McKinney. She was a very intelligent horse and when a gate was not opened for her before she got tired of waiting, she would reach down and try to pull the bolt out with her teeth. She also had a fit of jealousy sometimes, and once

began taking bites at the behind of a bay mare she considered a rival. C. de B. made a mustard poultice and fastened it onto the victim's back with the hot side uppermost, and Fanny's next bite was the last she tried.

His home life was a very happy one; he and his wife were devoted to each other, and his home-comings after weeks of absence on survey work, were always times of great family rejoicing. He whistled very well and as one of the rare passers-by might also whistle, and raise false hopes, he chose a special tune, known as his "home-coming tune" which was "Drink, oh drink the pirate sherry" from "The Pirates of Penzance." He loved the Gilbert and Sullivan, and many were the tunes from that gay music that were whistled round the house, or to cheer the children if they grew tired on the long tramps, when he would "proclaim a holiday" and take them out shooting.

They were too far away for the children to attend any school, so Mrs. Green taught them herself, and did it so well that when, in their teens, two of them were sent for a short time to private schools, they were ahead of their classes in many subjects. She would call them in to their lessons at regular hours, first with an old station bell, and later with a silver bosun's whistle Mr. Leir had given her.

It had not been usual, however, in her day, for girls to learn Greek, so Mr. Green would teach her that in the evenings, when he was at home, so that she might pass it on to the children.

They both read aloud to their children, some of his favorite of the lighter authors being Anstey, W. W. Jacobs, Kipling, and Dickens; the latter he could quote fluently, when pertinent to the occasion.

He was a crack shot with a shot-gun, and very seldom missed or wounded, so that in season the family were seldom out of game, Blue Grouse, Willow Grouse, Ducks, Hares, and Prairie Chicken all being plentiful in those days. But though he killed he also preserved the game, and kept down the Crows, Magpies and other vermin that robbed nests in the spring. He considered it unsportsmanlike to use a rifle and shoot a bird sitting, and never shot a deer again after an experience in early days, when he shot five by mistake. He thought it was the same deer that kept sticking its head up from behind a rock, and that he had missed it again and again, but when it finally ceased to appear and he went to see, he found it had been a different one each time, and he had killed five.

He was surveying all one winter above Fairview, in the days of "The Stemwinder" and the mines up the gulch, when Mr. Russel

was manager and Charlie Jones had "The Golden Gate Hotel", and Mr. Mathias "The Big Teepee", later burnt down; W. Shatford kept the general store. He would ride away on Fanny in the early morning, in his riding breeches and stetson hat and mackinaw coat, while the family waved from the window; it was only eight miles away so he came back at night.

The Nickel Plate mine was discovered by an old school friend of his, Mr. Con Arundel, who with his companion, Mr. Wollaston, lived that winter in a lean-to they had built against the big log stable.

In the spring of 1903 he bought 200 sheep from across the line, and from the proceeds of the sale of lambs that autumn sent his eldest daughter to "All Hallows", the private girls' school at Yale, but then he decided another breed, rather than the Merinos, would stand up better to the menace of the coyotes, and he "sold" his flock to a butcher named Swinburn, who took them all across the line, with some cattle he had "bought" from other people, and never paid anybody. Mr. Green was always a very trusting person, and believed everyone to be as honourable as himself, until it was too late. The daughter had to come back from school.

In 1909 he was able to send his family to England to visit the relations while he worked for the government up the coast at Shusharti, and joined them in England that winter, coming back in the following spring.

In the winter of 1910 he took his family to Nanaimo for work there, and did the same for the winter of 1911-12. In the summer of 1912 he was working for the government on Graham Island near Masset, Rose Spit, and Tow hill.

In the winter of 1914-15 he came down to Victoria where he enlisted in the 2nd C.M.R. at the same time as his son, but they were a mounted troop at that time, and his real age became evident when they had to spring on to their horses bare-backed, and he was turned out. Not to be stopped, he realized his life-insurance and paid his own way over to England, where he joined a group of volunteers who offered their services to the French government in the capacity of Red Cross ambulance drivers. It was known as the "Section Sanitaire Anglaise". He served chiefly in the Vosges, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre with silver star. A translation follows of part of the citation of award in orders of the 15th Infantry Division of the 24th Feb. 1918, reading:

"A volunteer of great courage, who was always foremost under difficult circumstances. He has served through the campaign of the

Vosges, the Somme and Champagne, 1917. He made certain the evacuation of wounded during the attack in Champagne of Feb. 13th, both by day and night, over heavily shelled roads."

His own account of receiving the award, as written to his wife, was given with his usual humour. "For sweeping the snow off the paths, and decorating the 'Popote' with ivy for Christmas, the General has seen fit to decorate me with the Croix de Guerre; he has just left me blushing all over, under the bed."

The urge of the collector never left him. For several days he had watched a magpie's nest in a tree a few hundred yards away, in the line of continual shell-fire, and as branch after branch was stripped off it he could hold back no longer, and earned the name of "the mad Englishman" by finally going out, still under fire and collecting it. One of the nests in his collection had a bit of blood-stained bandage woven into it.

On returning to the Okanagan after the war, he decided to give up surveying, as there were many younger men trying to get a start, and he tried sheep again.

His wife and elder daughter had gone to Vancouver for the duration of the war in order to be more in touch with the news, and the empty house in the Valley becoming a prey to tramps, rats and mice, it was decided to have it burnt down, and settle permanently at the summer place, which he named Elkhorn. It was the higher of two lakes known then as "Twin lakes" or "Nippit lakes", where he finally acquired about twelve hundred acres.

From then on his life became more and more of a struggle; his second daughter came home, after an unfortunate marriage, with four small children. The house had never been built for more than a summer place, and he had a continual fight with coyotes, and increasing arthritis.

His cheerful courage never failed, his gallant spirit never let anything "get him down"; he tried putting up miles and miles of fencing and when the coyotes learned to jump over it he went all round it again with another wire. Then they started to dig under. As he climbed painfully up the steep hillsides he only remarked cheerfully that it was just a matter of taking a bit longer.

He passed away on August 12th, 1929, at the age of 66, while on a short visit in Penticton, his death being quite sudden, and due to heart failure. He was survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs.

E. F. St. A. Davies, and Mrs. C. C. Allen, and a son, Vincent de Blois Green.

As a surveyor his work was accurate and conscientiously done. As a man he was of great kindness of heart, generous by nature, and of a cheerful spirit, which qualities, together with a cultivated mind and ready wit, made him beloved by all who knew him.

His second daughter passed away in 1954, and his widow in 1957.

The Osoyoos Dugout. A Correction

Contrary to the statement made in O.H.S. 23, it now appears that the pine dug-out canoe discovered in the summer of 1959 at the bottom of Osoyoos Lake was originally made 60 or 70 years ago (for \$20) by Jack Neil of Richter Pass. Apparently Bill Richter took it to Osoyoos Lake for duck hunting. After a short absence he returned to find it gone. It had sunk and lay on the bottom until discovered by Paul Pieron, Osoyoos skin diver. It was not used for the purpose mentioned in O.H.S. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Reiswig, of Winfield, celebrated half a century wed on April 22, 1960. The couple was married in Lacombe, Alberta, in 1910. A few months later they came to the Reiswig family farm, on Grandview Flats, near Armstrong. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Reiswig started farming on his own in Armstrong, which he continued to do until 1919, when they went to California for three years, moving to the Peace River in 1922. The pair went to Winfield in 1937, where they still reside, on the former property known as the "M. P. Williams Ranch," now known as Woodsdale. In 1955, Mr. Reiswig and his son, Delmar, bought the Buckerfield property, (the former L & A Ranch), north of Vernon, and are actively engaged in farming the largest ranch for many miles. Mr. and Mrs. Reiswig are devout members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church; and both were born in the United States. They have five children.

Joe Harwood

MABEL JOHNSON

Of Vernon's Joe Harwood, it could truthfully be said that he lived to see the realization of a vision.

He died May 21st, 1950, at the age of 83.

This remarkable man, who left his mark, not only on his generation, but on his life and times, was a Barnardo boy, who came to Canada from the Old Country under the wing of that famous English institution when he was 12 years old. He had the barest minimum of education. But, in adult-hood, he served on the Vernon School Board for 28 years, was president of the B.C. School Trustees Asso-



J. H. HARWOOD



MRS. HARWOOD

ciation, and vice-president of the Dominion-wide organization of trustees. He died a life member of the provincial association. In the 1930's, he was named as B.C. school-trustee-delegate to a great rally of educational authorities in San Francisco, attended by delegates from 54 nations. He took the conference by storm. His photograph, 4 columns wide, adorned the front page of the San Francisco Chronicle, covering the event. "I had no education myself; that's the reason I want to see today's children get one," he said, addressing 7,000 delegates.

Mr. Harwood talked with one of Canada's governors-general, lunched in England with a peer of the realm, reached the ear of a duchess.

When Mr. Harwood was a boy, the word "under-privileged" was not known, or used in the common vernacular. But under-privileged youth was then, in fact, rampant. Mr. Harwood was one of the first to realize that something must be done about it. His dream, his lode-star, was to see equal educational opportunities for all boys and girls—not only for the rich and privileged, as was the case in 1867, when he was born.

To understand "Joe," as he was universally known until he died, the England of his boyhood must be considered. In it—the rich—were very rich; by the same token, the poor—were very poor; and not only poor, but down trodden and looked down upon.

There was no social legislation to take care of those sad people, who literally and actually lived like the characters in a Dickens or Thackeray novel.

There was no bridge, actual or intangible, between the rich and poor. In the great dividing gulf struggled the millions of the so-called "middle classes"; the working people; the tradesmen; the sad, struggling little men who strove to provide for their families with no minimum wage laws to help them.

Joe knew this was not right; in fact, he felt it was very wrong. He envisioned equal opportunities for all children, be they rich, poor, or middle-class.

In the vast, untamed land of Canada, to which he came as an immigrant lad with his few belongings tied in a square cloth, and only a shilling in his pocket when he landed, at the age of 12 years . . . he lived to see this great social evolution take place.

In giant, well-equipped, adequately lighted and heated schools, the Barnardo boy saw the sons and daughters of prosperous people, some of whom stemmed from the British aristocracy, rub shoulders, sharpen pencils and play games, also learn the three R's, with the children of penniless immigrants from other countries, who had come to Canada to seek those very things for which Joe crusaded.

The words "delinquent," "under-privileged," and the like, had no place in Joe's vocabulary; but he knew what they meant alright.

Much is heard about youth leaders: Joe was one of the unsung heroes who pioneered today's youth movements, because he wanted

for all boys and girls, the opportunities of education, and training in sports, the arts, music and the like.

Biographically now . . . Joe came to Canada in 1882. His signature then was the cross of illiteracy.

He worked near Brandon, Man., on a farm. He engaged in western railway construction; went to Calgary as a liveryman, and eventually, in 1893, arrived in Vernon.

This was a bare year after the city was incorporated. It was a little western community in those days, with none of the amenities of civilization. To the young city, Joe brought his bride, the late Mary Bioletti. In Vernon, their family of five sons and two daughters were born and grew up; and where some of them now live in prosperous middle age. Mr. Harwood saw one of his sons, Fred, serve as an alderman for nearly 15 years, in the 1940's and 1950's in the city where he was born, and where he was associated with his father in business.

At the age of 70, Joe went back to England. It was a big day for him. His many friends rejoiced with him, for the railway station was packed with well wishers when he set off on his long journey to a land he had left 58 years previously.

Upon arrival in England, Joe started a series of conferences with people interested in emigration policies. He interviewed three members of the British Cabinet. It was then that he was taken to lunch by one of Britain's peers. His utterances reached the ears of a duchess.

He visited all the Barnardo institutions; technical schools, industrial plants and agricultural areas. He asked everyone who would listen to him to promote more schemes to send British youth to Canada.

Joe pointed to his destitute condition when he arrived in Canada, landing with only a shilling (25 cents in the currency of that era), couldn't sign his name, and with no training. He emphasized the educational facilities and other advantages placed at the disposal of British and Canadian youths today. Joe used to say that he wished he could live his life over again, so that he might enjoy, and profit by—the advantages which accrue to beginning a new life in the 20th century.

"I've been working all my life to try to make things better," Joe used to say.

Mr. Harwood was an individualist. He had the type of rugged, kindly, frank personality not too often met. He felt everything keenly. He used to admonish boys and girls, many of them unknown to him,

to go to school—to learn all they could—for as long as they could.

Joe could have been a prime minister, or a great leader. The Crippled Children's Hospital in Vancouver is now a household word in British Columbia. Joe was invited to Vancouver when the project was being started, and he spoke in three crowded theatres the same night.

For 20 years, he was a director of the Vernon Jubilee Hospital.

A school in Vernon perpetuates the name of this great champion of children. And Joe wasn't like some others who came to Canada to start a new life. He did not talk in a grandiose manner about the land across the seas as "back home." Canada, to him, was "my country." But at the same time, he was intensely loyal. The writer of this story remembers Mr. Harwood during World War Two, as wearing a Union Jack across his chest, as other men would wear a waistcoat.

As has been said, Joe served on the Vernon School Board for 28 consecutive years, which culminated when he was named president of the B.C. School Trustees Association at Duncan in 1923. He was given a golden key, emblematic of the freedom of that stronghold of the British aristocracy, Duncan, Vancouver Island. For five years, he served on the provincial executive, and in another term was vice-president of the Dominion organization. Finally, he was made a life member of the B.C. Trustees Association.

Until ill health forced a halt to his tireless energy, Joe was prominent in the work of the Elks Lodge, of which he was a charter, and life, member.

Joe was a strong supporter of the Salvation Army, which was established in Vernon in 1906 through his efforts, and those of others. The site on which the present Salvation Army Citadel now stands, on 32nd Street and 31st Avenue (one of the choicest business properties now in Vernon), was donated by Mr. Harwood. Even before coming to Vernon from Calgary, Joe was a member of the Salvation Army, and in the Alberta city he became known as "Sunshine Joe." The vows which sealed his marriage with Mary Bioletti were spoken in the Salvation Army barracks in Calgary; and they withstood the ups and downs of more than 50 years. Their wedding trip to Innisfail, where the bride's family lived, was taken via horse and buggy. On their golden wedding, June 21, 1943, 30 members of the Harwood family enjoyed a reunion; and more than 300 friends and fellow townspeople called at the Harwood home to offer congratulations.

In the year 1898, Joe Harwood started in business for himself

with one horse and what was then known as a "rig." He built this up to 50 horses. As Vernon grew and required dependable service and change of methods in the transportation business, Joe Harwood changed with the times, from horses, to horsepower. On July 15th, 1948, the independent and individual firm, "Joe Harwood, cartage, movers, baggage and express," celebrated its 50th anniversary.

Joe Harwood was one of the builders of modern motor transport in B.C. He used to say he launched his business with a "cheap cayuse and democrat." This grew to a fleet of 12 modern trucks.

There were just dirt trails in Vernon when Joe started in business. Over these same trails, which are now wide, paved highways, the young businessman packed in the immigrants, from the Old Country and elsewhere—who arrived here to start life anew in the last great west—to the crude shacks and dried range lands which were their first homes.

From this humble beginning, Joe saw develop some of the richest and most profitable land in Canada; the intensively cultivated and irrigated orchards which annually bear millions of boxes of soft fruits and the apples for which the Okanagan is famous in the marts of the world.

Nor did Harwoods' merely carry the effects of the young strangers. He told of hauling crated treasures from the stately homes of England, weighing up to two tons. Among their owners was the late Lord Aberdeen, one time owner of Coldstream Ranch, and among Canada's most revered governors-general.

One of Harwood's proudest records is the government mail contract, awarded in 1898. This was considered by the post office as a 50-year contract. In more than 50 years, it was Joe Harwood's boast that he never missed a mail dispatch. The first post office, a shack on Vernon's Tronson Avenue, was built on the property still owned by the Harwood family, and was the first depot to which the mail was carried.

In 1903, Joe built a barn on the property they occupied (until they sold the business in the 1950's to Chapman's, of Kelowna)—for four teams. At this time, Mrs. Harwood was home-maker, wife, mother, book-keeper. It is said she even drove a team when necessary. The business continued on the up-grade, and in 1910 the family owned and operated 40 head of horses.

During World War One, the horses gave way to motor trucks. Harwood's owned the first truck to do hauling in Vernon. The firm developed a storage and forwarding business. In the early 1900's they

commenced a daily ice delivery service. This was in the days when electrically operated refrigerators were unknown.

Harwood's was associated with the life, times, and expansion of Vernon as was perhaps no other business. They saw two generations grow to manhood. They owed allegiance to five reigning monarchs. They saw family circles in their home town depleted during three wars. They weathered one of the greatest depressions known. "Nothing is too heavy or too light" was their motto.

This was what *The Vernon News* had to say, editorially, on a beautiful day in May, 1950, when in other columns of the same issue, it chronicled the death of Vernon's Joe Harwood:

"Joe Harwood . . . was perhaps Vernon's best known citizen over a long period of time. He was not the wealthiest, or the poorest, the most brilliant, or the dullest, the most charitable or the meanest.

"Joe Harwood was none of these things, good or bad. But he had qualities which endeared him to Vernon, and Vernon to him, as few other men. He was invariably cheerful, optimistic, friendly. He was blessed with a vision of progress for his beloved Okanagan Valley and of the essential goodness of his fellow men and women he had never a doubt.

"To few men are given the gift of friendship in the degree he had. He was on a first name basis with everyone, from the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the janitor at the schools, and equally at home in the company of either.

"Joe Harwood was a pioneer. From the streets of London, he came to the open spaces of the young Canadian prairie and then on west to the raw settlement of Vernon in the Okanagan. He made his own way, and asked nothing of anyone. As Vernon grew, Joe Harwood grew and remained active, forceful and genial, long after the span allotted to less fortunate men.

"The provision of education was Joe Harwood's greatest interest. He was not hesitant in declaring that he was a self made man, and that he wished for all Canadian children the opportunity of an education which he himself had been denied. To this end, he was a tireless worker and a valiant fighter. In the field of education his greatest defeat came when a school building program was rejected by the ratepayers a number of years ago, and his greatest satisfaction just a few weeks before his death, when one of Vernon's new schools was named in his honor.

"In the story of the Okanagan, Joe Harwood has written a page

which will not be forgotten. He lived a long time; had a full and a good life; and Vernon is a better place, because he was here. . . .”

The school which bears Joe's name: “The Harwood Elementary School”, was opened a month, almost to the day, before he died: April 20th, 1950. It is a fully modern building with every convenience for primary children. It has six attractively decorated classrooms with a work-shop extension to each; two covered play areas, kitchen and lunch room. The latter can be used as a music room, or for folk-dancing when not in use as a lunch room. Auxiliary rooms include an office, a staff room, and accommodation for the school nurse. Total cost was \$113,718.

Public opinion is a fickle quantity. In days of political upsets and short term office-holders, a record like Joe's is remarkable. It indicated the appreciation of a people for the work of a faithful servant, and affords ample proof that “the best that is in me” which Joe Harwood promised the cause of education, was a very good “best” indeed.

He sleeps beneath the pines in Vernon Cemetery, looking over the city which he in fact, helped to build.

Vernon museum has received from Dr. D. A. Ross the original document, dated 1874, appointing George Forbes Vernon as chief commissioner of lands and works and also some photographs of the Vernon family. They were obtained from Mr. Vernon's daughter, Mrs. Bernice Furber, who resides at “Vernon Manor” in Vancouver.

F. G. Vernon was born near Dublin in 1843 and came to B.C. with his brother Charles in 1863. They took up land with Col. Houghton, first M.L.A. for North Okanagan, and developed the Coldstream Ranch. Forbes Vernon later became sole owner of 1,300 acres before the ranch was sold to Lord Aberdeen. He died in London in 1911.

It is interesting to note that there is a city in Normandy named Vernon.

The Late F. H. Latimer
P. Eng., B.C.L.S.

The following statement is permanently recorded on a copper plate embedded into a concrete pedestal, and located in the Triangle Park within the Village of Oliver and on Highway 97—

TO COMMEMORATE THE WORK OF OUR
PIONEER ENGINEERS, AMONG THEM
F. H. LATIMER
ESPECIALLY FOR HIS WORK IN THE MAIN
IRRIGATION AND TOWNSITE DEVELOPMENTS
1905 to 1940 FROM PENTICTON TO OSOYOOS.
ERECTED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEERS OF B.C. AND THE ENGINEERING
INSTITUTE OF CANADA B.C. BRANCHES.

F. H. Latimer was born in Kincardine, Ontario, on May 23, 1860. He moved to Vancouver, B.C., from the East in 1890, going to Vernon in 1891 where he practiced surveying, engineering and assaying. He was appointed Municipal Engineer for the City of Vernon and also served as Irrigation Engineer for the Coldstream Ranch (then one of the largest ranches in the whole of Canada) owned by Lord Aberdeen. The original buildings are still in evidence and can be seen from the main highway on Rattlesnake Point.

Mr. Latimer was later appointed engineer for Irrigation for the village of Peachland, 1901 and 1902.

He carried out engineering work for the pioneer orchardist J. M. Robinson of Summerland and Naramata and laid out the present irrigation system during 1902 to 1905.

He was next employed by a pioneer family, the Shatfords of the South Okanagan Land Co. Ltd., who had bought the extensive Ellis holdings extending from Penticton to the border, laying out the original subdivision of the Municipality of Penticton, also the extensive irrigation systems on Ellis Creek and Penticton Creek, as well as the storage dams on these same creeks. He later served as municipal engineer for Penticton when the Electric (Diesel) system and Domestic Water systems were installed. He served Penticton from 1905 to 1911.

From 1911 to 1918 he did engineering work in Kelowna. He also laid out the townsites of Kaleden and West Summerland, and the irrigation system for Mr. Ritchie (another pioneer orchardist). He

was called to Nelson to render valuable engineering service for that city.

In 1918 the Government of B.C. called him to Victoria as a consulting engineer in connection with the proposed Soldiers' Land Act scheme for the South Okanagan. Early in the spring, 1919, he was appointed Project Engineer and by 1923 he brought the Southern Okanagan Lands Project to completion. From 1924 to 1935 he carried on private engineering practice from his Penticton office, retiring in 1935. He was active in his orchard until his death in 1948. His family consists of two sons, Gerald in Penticton and Chester in Washington, and two daughters, Frances of Penticton and Esther of Vancouver.

F. H. Latimer justly deserves a place of distinction in the records of the Okanagan Historical Society as one of our active pioneers, a man of high moral character and a good citizen.

[Contributed by F. McDonald who had the privilege of being a close friend of Mr. Latimer and his family for many years.]

It should have been stated at the time that the article "The Okanagan Ministry of the Late Rev. Dr. G. A. Wilson" which appeared last year in O.H.S. Report 23, was Chapter 2 of an unpublished biography of Dr. Wilson by Rev. J. C. Goodfellow and the late Rev. William Stott.

A 1958 publication—"Abbot Extraordinary", by Peter F. Anson (Faith Press, London) is a biography of Father Carlyle (1874-1955) who from 1921 to 1930 lived at Bear Creek, across the lake from Kelowna and ministered to Indians in many parts of the southern B.C. interior.

A former English Benedictine abbot (Caldey), he dropped all titles and insisted upon being called "Father."

An Early Fruit Inspector Gives Advice, 1903

Mr. G. D. Cameron of the Guisachan Ranch, Kelowna, recently handed the writer a cutting from "The Inverness Courier" of March 23, 1904, describing the farewell tendered his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cameron, on their departure from Edgeley, N.W.T., for the Okanagan. The couple had emigrated in 1883 from Scotland to the Qu'Appelle Valley, where Mr. Cameron was placed in charge of the development of 20,000 acres of prairie land. This work accomplished, he decided to move to Kelowna. For the information of the local readers, the Inverness paper goes on as follows: "In connection with the above, the following extracts from the impressions of an experienced farmer who recently made an extended trip through "Okanagan's Fair Valley", printed in the Armstrong (B.C.) Advertiser, will be interesting. Provincial Fruit Inspector T. Cunningham . . . believes, from present appearances, that the country from Sicamous to Penticton will soon be one vast orchard. He states that he never saw a better display of fruit than was shown at the first exhibition held at Armstrong. The Vernon exhibition was also very good, the fruit from Lord Aberdeen's Coldstream Ranch being simply marvellous. Mr. Cunningham spent several days inspecting orchards at Kelowna, including one at Okanagan Mission, where apple trees 45 years old were found to be in perfect condition. These were purchased at Olympia by the early missionaries and brought up the Columbia to Okanagan Lake by canoe. The shipment of fruit from the Okanagan has attained surprising proportions. Five car-loads, some 3000 boxes, were on the steamer on which Mr. Cunningham travelled. One car-load was billed for Glasgow, and the quality of these "Northern Spies" is such that they will be an eye-opener to Britishers. Mr. Cunningham reports that the demand for nursery stock greatly exceeds the supply. Summerland alone will buy 60,000 trees, and other points in like proportion. The irrigation scheme at Kamloops, now nearly completed, will require 100,000 trees at least. The fondest hopes of those long identified with the industry are being realized and the days of doubt and pessimism are ended."

Before Mr. Cameron left the Qu'Appelle Valley, the above-named

fruit inspector wrote to him as follows:

Inspector of Fruit,
Kelowna, B.C.
Oct. 23, 1903.

W. C. Cameron, Esq.
Edgeley.
Dear Sir:

I am writing this from your western home. I have been inspecting your orchard and am very well pleased with the healthy condition of the trees, which, although showing signs of neglect, are perfectly healthy, have made satisfactory growth, and are ripening—the wood better than expected.

I notice many blanks in the orchard; these, I presume, you will fill with new trees next spring. There is sure to be a strong temptation to plant trees of two or three years old. I would advise you to select yearlings instead, which if of good quality and correct form will certainly overtake three-year-old trees within five years. You need to head your trees low, certainly not higher than your knee; if they are branches down to the ground all the better, and be very sure to keep a central stem or leader. Many of these trees are faulty from having the center cut out at planting. Don't repeat or permit others to repeat this blunder.

The varieties which I would recommend are for winter Northern Spy, Wagener, Spitzenberg, Grimes Golden and Jonathan. These are all good, of excellent color; they pack and ship well. You have enough other varieties now to make up a large assortment. I would advise you not to risk much in Pears; the trees seem to be unhealthy in this locality. Cherries are surprisingly healthy and should be profitable. Morello sold in coast markets at 12½¢ at all seasons. We now ship them in strawberry crates packed in one-pound baskets. They carry well to Winnipeg and net \$4 per 24-lb. crate. The best varieties are Olivet, English Morello and Bell Magnifique. The trees do well at 18 to 20 feet apart.

I have advised your manager to do nothing in the way of cultivating the orchard till spring. This is a necessary precaution in order to keep the trees perfectly dormant during the winter. I would just add for your information that I expect hay to be scarce and high during the winter and next spring. It is now selling at \$17 at Kelowna. More

than half the crop of the Okanagan is ruined.

Mrs. Cameron informs me that you contemplate bringing out a number of head of stock. Unless they are of great value they will cost all they are worth to carry over. Oats will also be high and of inferior quality. Some 45,000 sacks have been lost on the Delta; all are of bad color and will probably be musty. All this may assist you in deciding what you should do in stock importation.

I hope to see you succeed here. The unfortunate place has not been well handled. Many years ago Lord Aberdeen requested me to advise him what to do with it. I suggested a butter dairy, swine, fruit and substitution of Channel Island breeds of cattle for Shorthorns; since then butter has advanced in price to 30-35c and live hogs to 6-7c, so you see I was not far wrong in my foreview.

With very best wishes for your success, I am

Yours truly,

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Fruit Inspector.

F.T.M.

“Goodly heritage of the Okanagan Valley” is the title of a six-page article in the Autumn 1960 issue of *THE BEAVER*, the Hudson Bay Company’s magazine published quarterly in Winnipeg. It deals with the early history of Vernon, mentioning Cornelius O’Keefe, Luc Girouard, Captain Shorts, William Scott the stage driver, Lord Aberdeen, Mr. and Mrs. Price Ellison, Mrs. William Brent, Mrs. DeBeck, W. F. Cameron and others. Illustrations include two views of West Vernon—one taken by Mr. Venables in 1894 and another taken in 1958—the B.X. coach and team (pre-1892), Vernon’s first fire brigade (1891), Mrs. Price Ellison, the early Jubilee Hospital (1897), the steamer “Aberdeen”, and an early automobile being assisted over a rough road by a team of horses!

William Barrington Haynes

HESTER E. WHITE

On the brow of a hill overlooking Osoyoos Lake, in a little place set apart, we gathered to say farewell to Will. In the silence a loon called from across the water, a gentle breeze stirred the scent of the sage which wafted my thoughts back to childhood days at Osoyoos where home life meant security and love, the out of doors his play ground, on a horse freedom, the lake in summer and winter his pleasure.



W. B. HAYNES

My first memory of Will was when he was a very little fellow and he came strutting down the path from the house to the lake, all dressed up and wearing a miniature pair of top boots with very fancy fronts. He came out on to the plank where I was. Fearing that he would fall I tried to persuade him to go back to the shore but he fell into the lake. Little waves washed over his face, gurgling into his mouth, which I thought was funny.

Indian Susap far out on the lake with Fairfax and Val saw what had happened, dived out of the boat, swam and pulled the child out of the water, held him up by his feet; water poured out of the boots and his mouth as Susap turned and ran to the house, where he revived the child who was then placed in a warm blanket. Every Christmas Susap was rewarded with a new outfit of clothes, boots, shirts, etc., for his saving of Will's life. Minor accidents such as falling out of the hay loft, picking up red hot bits of metal from the forge where Johnny Pierre was shoeing a horse, getting his fingers crushed in the mangle when helping Matilda, seemed to be his lot.

Will was to go into the Navy but the sudden untimely death of his father dashed that hope.

Two years in Victoria were followed by four years at Beaconsfield College in Plymouth, Devon, England; then back to Osoyoos in 1895.

Rock Creek was next, where he became one of the Cowboys on the cattle drives to Greenwood, Rossland and the Columbia River under R. L. Cawston the Cattle King, wearing his "Billy Cock Hat." The cattle were made to swim the Columbia herded by Indians in canoes, and turned over to Blake Wilson, Pat Burns' buyer.

Will could recount many an amusing story of the cattle drives. One was of noon time on the bank of the Columbia when the cattle were browsing, horses with bridles off feeding, cowboys lolling, waiting for "bacon, beans and bannock," when up the river came the river boat. The Captain, on sighting the group, started blowing the whistle. The cattle stampeded, the cowboys swore to high heaven; Cawston, waving his billy cock hat tried to stop the whistle, but no! The Captain kept the whistle going until past the scene. It took some time to bridle and mount the horses and round up the cattle, and get them across the river.

On the Sheep Creek Flat lay a dead mule; the cattle could smell it and would panic, and there it lay all summer with the trails beaten around it. The story: Two "greenhorn" prospectors leading a mule sighted something and in a hurry tried to get the rifle out from the pack on the mule. In the effort the gun went off and shot the "partner." In panic the other greenhorn turned round and shot the mule, and then went for help. But one has to hear Will tell this story in his gracious humorous way.

Will was appointed Constable, under the Provincial Police, to Hedley about 1900, and while there became friendly with Edwards, Shorty Dunn and Calhoun, Edwards especially as he took part in all social affairs. The trio left and shortly after the train holdup at Ducks it was revealed that they were the "Jack Miner Gang."

Jail accommodation was very limited at Hedley at that time, compelling Constable Haynes to tie some of the "inebriates" to a tree over night and turn them loose in the morning.

On the 19th of April, 1904, Constable Haynes married Mary Evelyn Hardie in Victoria. They later moved to Osoyoos and then to Fairview, eventually buying an orchard at Oliver.

Constable Barry Haynes at Prince George is his son. Mrs. Ralph MacIntosh at Nelson is his daughter.

Will was a charming host and a most entertaining guest, always a gentleman, endowed with a kind philosophy which endeared him to many; he was a kind father and a good friend.

We shall all miss Will Haynes.

Note an interesting item re Will Haynes on Page 118 in Okanagan Historical Society Report No. Fourteen, 1950. Re Nez Perce Indian Wilpokin.

Will was a very fine rider, loved his horse and enjoyed the friendly trails of "the Osoyoos" mountain ranges where he gathered cattle for the "roundups" in May and the cattle drives during the summer for Rossland.

His first very important ride was from Osoyoos to Hope, one hundred and fifty miles, when only seven years old, on his own horse given to him by Jack Corriell the Surveyor.

He and Val were a team at "branding time" and at all times when the handling of cattle was so essential to the running of a cattle ranch.

To become an orchardist was not a fitting role for Will for when he had beautiful peaches he received 25 cents a box; when his cantaloupes were ripe there was no sale for them, his famous cherries would be split with the rain just when ready to be picked, or blossoms killed with late frost.

He was a good shot and enjoyed hunting and many friends from far and near came for pheasants and ducks under his guidance, his dog and his gun, for he knew their secret haunts.

Mr. C. R. Walrod, curator of Kelowna museum, Mr. E. W. Van-Blaricom, and Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Walrod attended the opening on August 27 of the Historical Museum on the site of Fort Okanagan in the state of Washington. This museum tells the story of the fur trading days on the route of the Brigade Trail. The H.B. Co. abandoned the fort in 1860 and moved its supplies into Canada.

Representatives of the Okanagan Historical Committee, the Hudson Bay Co. and the British Government made preliminary speeches and Chief Jim James, through an interpreter, delivered an address stressing the (now) friendly co-operation of Indians and white residents. The dedicatory address was given by A. D. Rosselini, Governor of the state of Washington.

After a tour of the museum some 4,000 persons attended a barbecue in Brewster City Park.

Mother and Son—North Okanagan Pioneers

MRS. FRANCES SELWYN

My grandmother, Frances Coulson, was born at Stourbridge, Worcestershire, in 1845, and married John Blurton, who passed away in 1877. After being widowed she took training as a nurse in two London hospitals and became acquainted with Florence Nightingals, the "Lady with a Lamp" of Longfellow's poem.

Her son (and my father) Henry Blurton, had been born in 1873 and at the age of sixteen emigrated to Calgary in the (then) Northwest Territories of Canada. There he became ill with rheumatic fever in 1892. The doctor notified his mother that he was unlikely to survive, and she immediately sailed for Canada to be at his bedside; only to find, upon her arrival, that the patient had recovered and left for British Columbia. She followed.

Grandmother got off the train at Armstrong and was taken to the hotel at the old settlement of Lansdowne. Henry was surprised to find her there when he arrived on his twice-a-month visit for mail and provisions. She remained at the hotel when he walked the nineteen miles back to his camping ground where he lived in a tent. The neighbours, far and near, came willingly to help him build a cabin for his mother. Among them were Billy Kelly, Tom Smith, Billy Black, a man named Jacobs and two women. When it was ready, Grandmother, who was one of two of the first women in Salmon Valley (the other being Mrs. Kelly), walked to her new home. It was about 18 feet by 20 feet. The men laid a log floor and then cut by hand the logs for the walls. These were notched out at the corners to a good fit. The roof was made of poles laid lengthwise, covered with overlapping fir boughs with sand on top to hold the heat in. The whole was roofed with cedar shakes made by cutting a dry cedar tree into blocks and then splitting these into shakes with a shake-throw. The walls were chinked with moss found growing on the trees or on moist rocks.

Grandmother learned how to make bannocks, sourdough bread, cook deer meat (which was always in plentiful supply), wash clothes and hang them over the stumps to dry. The Indians passing by on the trail with their cayuses packing birch-bark baskets loaded with fish or dried berries were a fearsome sight till she learned they were friendly. They lived in their wigwams constructed of poles tied together at the

top. If it were a permanent camp or a winter one they covered these with deer hides. Every camp had its sweat-bath house—a hole in the ground. They would heat rocks, throw them into the hole and create steam by adding water. Then they would climb in and, I believe, cover the hole. This was a cure-all.

In the spring of 1893—March—Grandmother married Mr. Dan Jones, one of her many admirers, and moved to the Mara district. Her son, Henry Blurton, also moved to the same district and homesteaded there from 1899. He was a big game hunter and guide for several years, being in the Lillooet and Chilcotin country as early as 1893. He married in 1907 and has three daughters.

He was appointed Honorary Game Warden in 1908 and in 1910 was placed on permanent patrol work over a large district extending south to the U.S. boundary. In 1914 he transferred to Lillooet during P.G.E. construction. He resigned in 1916.

The Editor recently had an opportunity to peruse a copy of "B.C. Fruit and Farm Magazine", the property of Mr. A. K. Loyd. It was No. 2, Vol. 6, published in November, 1914, at 615 Yorkshire Building, Vancouver. (15c).

The Okanagan is represented by three articles—"Embryo Industries in the Okanagan," "The Fertilisation of Apple Orchards" and "Alfalfa Mill opens at Enderby". There is also an editorial upon "Stimulating the Demand for Apples."

"News from Farmers' Institutes" includes a report of the work of the Westbank Institute, then engaged in raising money to help the gallant Belgians in their struggle against the invader. A new item states "Penticton has again added to its laurels, having been awarded first honors for apples at the Irrigation Congress at Calgary. Kelowna came second and Spokane third.

Advertisements include a full-page offering of groceries, drugs, patent medicines and Dutch flowering bulbs by Woodward's Dept. Stores, Ltd., corner Hastings and Abbott Streets, Vancouver; Layritz Nurseries of Victoria, (Branch at Kelowna, B.C.) offer strictly first-class stock of fruit trees, and Alfalfa Products Co. of Enderby asks readers to "Use Alfalfa Meal." Smith, Davidson and Wright of Vancouver advertise fruit wrapping paper, and the B.C. Manufacturing Co. of New Westminster "Fruit Packages."

The cover bears a picture of the delegates to a conference of the Women's Institute of the Okanagan District.

Joe Casorso

NIGEL POOLEY

Mr. Joe Casorso, the Okanagan's first native born self made millionaire, died in Kelowna General Hospital in the spring of this year. Others have come in from outside and made that kind of fortune but Joe had the distinction of not only being born in Kelowna but of making his fortune within ten miles of where he was born.

His achievement was remarkable because he had a very limited education by present day standards and three quarters of his life was spent when the economic climate of British Columbia and the Okanagan in particular was not favourable to making fortunes.

A previous Okanagan Historical Annual has recorded how John Casorso, Joe's father, came out from Italy in 1880. After various



Mr. Joe Casorso, old time rancher in Okanagan, is sitting on a full wool sack.

vicissitudes he eventually ended up working for the Fathers at Okanagan Mission for fifteen dollars a month. He stayed there for six years and during this time his wife and three older children joined him. He then acquired land on Mission Creek near the mission and started farming. Joe was born at the Mission in 1886 and moved with his family to the farm two years later.

There were eight sons and one daughter in the family and Joe's first experience of what hard work and shrewd management can do in the way of bringing financial success came as a result of the family's venture into growing onions. The missionary had a cow shed which over the years had accumulated so much manure that scarcely any animals could any longer get into it. Joe's elder brother Anthony did most of the work in moving this colossal pile of manure from the cow sheds to a six acre patch of their father's land about a mile away

across the creek. (The cow shed, for the record, stood within a few yards of where the Kelowna riding club now have their club house.) The manured land produced such an impressive crop of onions that the whole family continued with the enterprise over the next few years with such success that their father became known as the Onion King of Canada. For many years there hung in the C.P.R. station in Montreal a huge photograph of John Casorso in his buggy surveying a rich field of sacked onions.

In 1910 Joe strayed briefly from farming into horse racing. A well known race horse that had been travelling the circuit through the southern states and California was in Vancouver with its owner. The owner had recently married a minister's daughter and after the wedding she said to him, "Now either you are married to me or you are married to that horse—you can't have us both." Joe fortuitously appeared on the scene at about this juncture and picked himself up a valuable race horse for a nominal sum.

The horse caused a considerable stir among horse racing circles in the Okanagan but in its first race at Penticton it made a very poor showing. The star horse of Kelowna was an animal owned by Ike Chamberlain and the week following the Penticton race a matched race was arranged between this horse and Joe's for \$1,000.00.

Joe's problem was that he had not got \$1,000.00 cash to put up for his side of the bet so he went into the Bank of Montreal at Kelowna and persuaded the bank manager, Mr. Du Moulin, to loan him that amount of the bank's money. In after years he sometimes wondered if he wasn't the first and last man in the history of the Bank of Montreal to borrow a thousand dollars to bet on a horse. The horse won the race.

In spite of this early financial success, Joe could see that as a method of making a fortune, horse racing had too much chance attached to it. So he sold the horse.

His next venture was in the retail meat business. He tried to persuade his father that the family should set up a family butcher shop and sell the farm livestock direct to the consumer. Old John Casorso pointed out that the family knew nothing about the retail business and would have nothing to do with it. However it so happened that practically all the meat consumed in the Kelowna area came from one source and it was such inferior meat that all the citizens were complaining. Some three hundred Kelowna citizens promised their patronage if Casorso's would open a butcher shop.

With this kind of backing Casorso senior was persuaded to give

his support and early in 1912 Joe again appeared in the office of the manager of the Bank of Montreal. This time he asked for a loan of \$12,000.00.

After hearing his story, Mr. DuMoulin leaned across the desk and in a tense voice said: "Joe, have you still got that race horse?"

Joe was able to assure him that he was completely out of race horses and had no intention of buying any more. The \$12,000.00 loan was arranged.

Some of Joe's foresight which became manifest as the years went by shows up very clearly in this meat retailing enterprise. Instead of renting a little shop space somewhere on the main street and trying to get along on a shoestring they built a large two storey building and included an ice plant in it. The ice plant was not just big enough to keep the meat cool; it was big enough to keep every ice box in Kelowna full and supply all the ice for icing the railway cars that took fruit out of Kelowna for the next twenty years. Half the top storey of the building was almost immediately rented out to the provincial government for a court room and temporary jail, an arrangement that lasted for thirty years. It so happened that there was a Liberal government in at that time and the Casorsos were very strong Liberals.

When World War I broke out in 1914 the economic life of Kelowna practically came to a standstill. No new settlers came in and a quarter of the male population of the area joined up to go overseas. Had it not been for the whole hearted co-operation of the citizens of Kelowna the Casorso Meat enterprise might have folded. Toward the middle of the war things picked up. Heavy government buying raised the price of meat and what with one thing and another by the end of the war Casorso's meat market was on its feet and well established. The meat was no longer delivered to the customers by Claude Newby on the back of a pony but in a magnificent two-wheel chariot driven by Mr. Keevil, which simply flew around town behind a big fast stepping bay. None of your old delivery vans with four wheels and a roofed over seat with a driver half asleep on it for Joe; he liked something fast and practical.

And the store itself, "Casorso's Meat Market." Where could you find a more attractive place to buy your Christmas turkey?—There they were, all hung up in a row along one wall with paper frills tied around their feet and next door to them whole pigs hanging upside down with paper frills around their necks. And the floor of this fine shop all covered with inlaid marble so that it could easily be kept clean and in case that wasn't clean enough it had inches of fine clean saw-

dust spread over it every morning and swept out every night. What a snug and attractive place it was on a snowy winter evening with its imitation potted palms at the door, its soft sawdust carpet, its warm lights and gleaming counters and gallant little Joe with the rest behind the counter, passing out charming affable talk to the Kelowna housewives!

He was a genius at the retail business but it was too slow for him. He wanted room to make bigger deals on his own, unhampered by family participation. In the early twenties he turned the management of the Meat Market over to others and went after bigger game.

He first of all had a go at the vegetable business, no doubt with his mind on the magic that had fallen on the family from onions in his early youth. Nothing spectacular came of the vegetables and he bought a sixteen acre apple orchard (for \$8,000.00) in Rutland from C. T. D. Russel. The trees were just coming into full bearing but the place was run down from inter-cropping vegetables. It appealed to Joe because it was within about a mile of a whopping big manure pile on the Simpson ranch. He bought this for a nominal sum and had it spread four inches deep over the whole sixteen acres of orchard.

The following year the orchard produced 12,000 boxes of apples and the second year it produced 18,000 boxes and continued to bear well as long as he had it.

His next venture was to buy the Belgo Land and Orchard Company, a hundred acres of orchard land with a thousand acres or so of range land and hay. This hay and range land later became his Black Mountain Cattle and Sheep ranch.

The first year he had it the Belgo Orchard did not produce any apples at all. He built some corrals in the orchard and wintered 400 head of cattle he had acquired in Calgary at \$27.00 a head and the following fall the apple orchard produced at the rate of 800 boxes to the acre and continued at this level until he eventually sold it.

His apple operation was unique in that he sold the crop himself. His method was to load the apples loose in box cars and ship them down to the prairies. He went along with the fruit and had the cars spotted at small prairie towns. Joe would get off the train with a box of apples under his arm and call at the local school and give each child an apple and tell them to tell their parents that there was a car load of apples at the siding. Next morning wagons and democrats and Bennett buggies from miles around would be assembled at the track. When Joe had sold all they could carry away he moved on to the next town.

About 1933 when the fruit growers were able to have the provin-

cial government bring in a Marketing Act that gave them control of the shipment of fruit within the province, there was trouble. The act was aimed at preventing price cutting by wholesalers and individuals, such as Joe. He decided to continue to sell his own fruit in his own way and the growers decided to stop him. Feeling ran very high at the time because it appeared that if Joe's first two cars of the season got away the whole controlled marketing deal for that year and perhaps all time was washed up. Buyers all across Canada and independent shippers throughout the fruit industry were watching the situation very closely. About five o'clock on a September evening the two cars were due to move from the Rutland siding. Minutes before the train began to move about three hundred growers assembled from miles around and sat on the tracks. Tom Norris motored up to Kamloops and obtained a court injunction from the judge to prevent the movement of the cars. The injunction was obtained and the cars did not go out.

Joe carried his battle to the floor of the British Columbia Legislature and lost his case. Looking at the situation in retrospect it would seem that this was something of a milestone in our economic and social history. It gave the official stamp of approval to the suppression of a type of rugged individualism that had in fact built the west. It marked the end of an era—an era where the romantic, the adventurous and the hardy won fortunes or lost everything unhindered by public opinion. Government protection and the soft hand of legislative paternalism might suit the rest of the country but Joe would have nothing to do with it.

He sold all his orchards and got out of the fruit business altogether. The big two storey Belgo House, a pleasantly situated sort of miniature country mansion among the orchards, looked as though it might be a white elephant. Fortunately it had a twenty acre pond at the back door. Joe stocked this pond with some large trout, thus enhancing the attractiveness of the place by its proximity to excellent trout fishing. He sold the house.

Thereafter he concentrated his attention on developing his Black Mountain cattle ranch and buying land. His wife, who died in 1946, was a New Zealander. She persuaded him to go in for sheep and sheep became one of his most profitable enterprises besides being the one that gave him most enjoyment.

It would take a book to do justice to Joe Casorso. All that can be added here is that some of the spirit that built the west died when he died and something colourful that was worthwhile faded with him.

St. Joseph's Jesuit Mission in the Okanagan

D. A. Ross

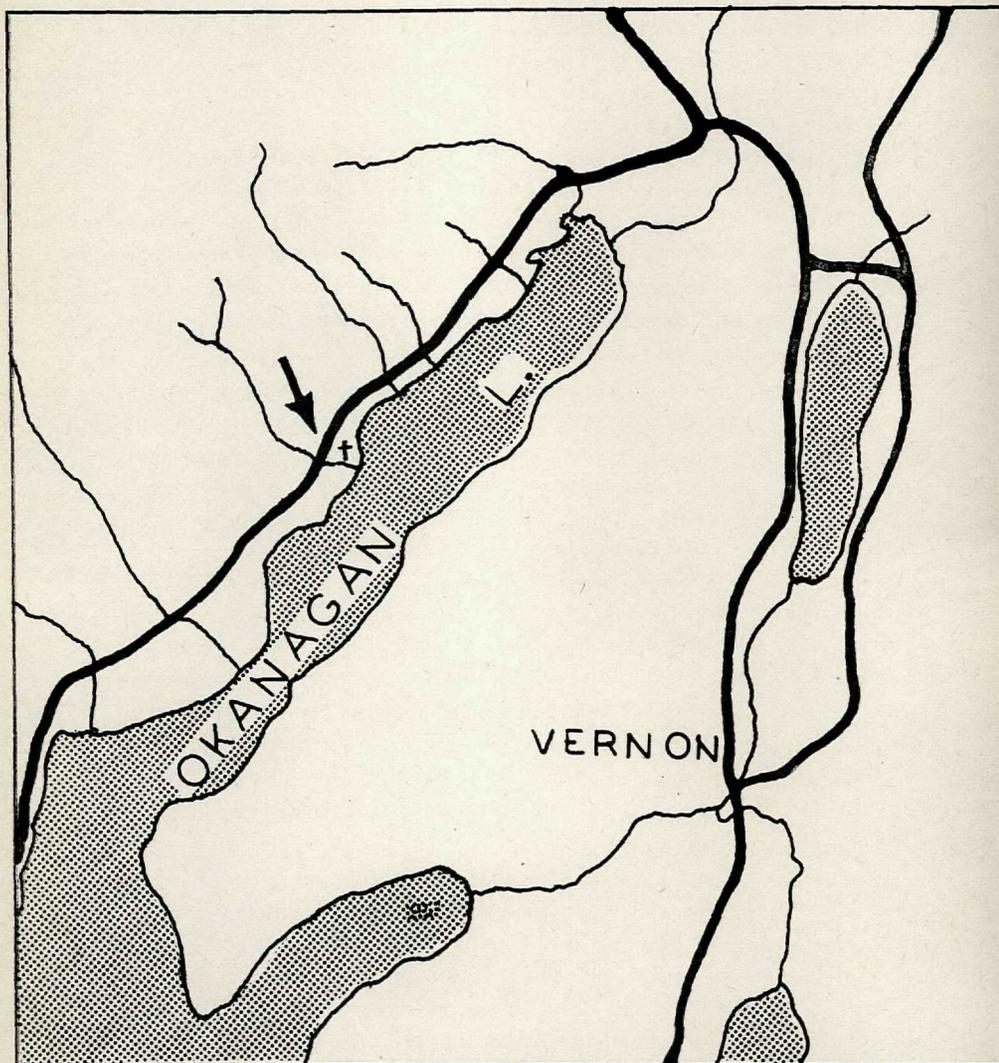
"In May 1847 I [Father John Nobili, Italian Jesuit Priest] founded the first residence of St. Joseph among the Okinagans, two days journey from Thompson's River, and resided there the following year with Father Goetz, given me as a companion . . ." (McGloin, 1953). In a letter written February 1, 1959, W. P. Schoenberg, S.J., Archivist at Crosby Library, Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington, adds the following: ". . . they founded a mission called St. Joseph's in August, 1846, on the shores of Lake Okanagan . . . The actual date of mission construction beginnings was April 24, 1847. This apparently was the priest's residence. Father Anthony Goetz did not arrive till the last part of 1847 . . ."

My translation of information on the mission building kindly sent by P. J. Teschitel, archivist of the Society of Jesus in Vatican City, is as follows: ". . . the house was painted white; at the garden entrance there was a cedar cross, 40 feet tall. The public path passed a half mile from the building . . . The residence existed only up to 1849, or perhaps only to November 1848. . . .]it[was constructed at the end of Lac Ocanagan, by the Indians of the Grand Chief Nocolas who wished to cede this very fine property. It was not the southern end, for the lake facilitated his trips towards Colville: it took three days to a locality on the Columbia River which was scarcely a day from Colville. According to another letter the residence was four or five days from Fort Langlay [sic], and to others, four or five from Colville. Once Father Nobili noted on his letter the location of his residence—50° 40' latitude and 120° 8' longitude west of Greenwich."

Archivist Teschitel noted also that "towards the 20th of May 1847, the day before Pentecost, the caravan of this Company [Hudson's Bay Co.] camped . . . 3 miles from the Residence. They visited the Father who was their friend and who left with them the following day, towards the South." The London archivist of the Hudson's Bay Company in correspondence states that the records most likely to contain information on this visit unfortunately have not been preserved.

The longitude for the location of the Mission given by Father Nobili is obviously in error; this is substantiated by the Indians of the Head of the Lake Reserve, for some of the older members of the band

know the location of the Mission. The site is near Powers' house on Bradley Creek. A tiny cemetery associated with the Mission is clearly discernible, but there is no vestige of the building. Pierre Louis, ex



Cross shows location of St. Joseph's Mission, 1846-48.

chief of the Okanagans, relates that the "blackrobes" brought a cow with calf to the Mission; it was increased to a "herd" in time. The

St. Joseph's Jesuit Mission in the Okanagan

priests had a presentable garden where the Indians state the first potatoes and beans in the Okanagan were grown.

Much against Father Nobili's wish, he was recalled from New Caledonia and St. Joseph's was abandoned. McGloin (1953) quotes the priest as follows, "Then I will not say for what motive, I was with deep sorrow snatched away from my dear Indians, in the midst of whom I had hoped to die, and called South to the residence of the Flatheads." The Indians today believe that the Blackrobe may have left because he had an incurable disease. It seems most likely that the Jesuits withdrew because they were temporarily unable to adequately staff the Mission.

In 1851 Father Nobili founded California's Santa Clara College where he died in 1856 at the age of 44.

Reference: McGloin, J. B. 1953. John Nobili, S.F. founder of California's Santa Clara College: the New Caledonia years, 1845-1848. *B.C. Historical Quarterly* 17:215-222.

Another link with Vernon's earlier years was severed on Thursday, January 21, with the death of Charles William Little of 2105 34th Street.

Mr. Little was born in London, England, on February 26, 1876. He enlisted on the British Army at an early age and was a veteran of the Boer War, serving with the 13th Hussars. Following his army service he came to Canada in 1903.

In 1905 he married Sarah Hatton who had recently come out from England to live in Chicago. They came to Vernon in that year and first settled at Okanagan Landing, where Mr. Little worked at his trade as a blacksmith at the CPR shipyards. He did much of the ironwork on the old sternwheeler "Okanagan," and other boats there and on the Arrow Lakes.

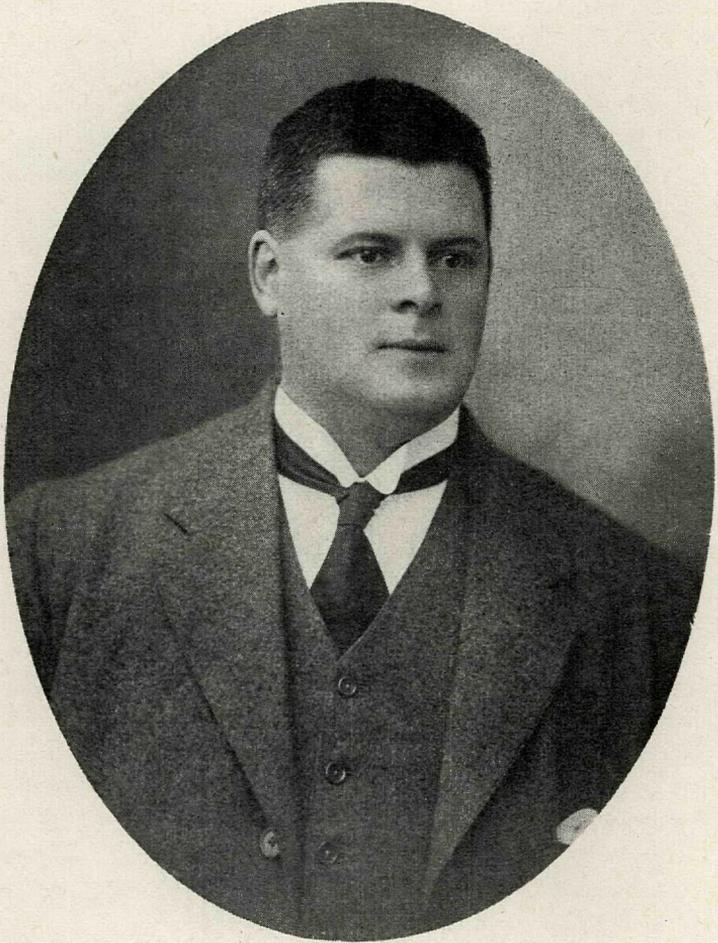
Leaving the CPR, Mr. Little, with his wife, took up residence in Vernon where he was later employed at the Vernon Power House as an attendant on the diesel electric plant.

In later life Mr. Little worked for many years at the Vernon Fruit Union. Following the outbreak of World War II, he was employed in the Salvation Army canteen at the Vernon Army Camp, where he worked until his retirement.

John Ford Burne

MARY E. WOODS

My father, John Ford, or as he was popularly known to his Kelowna friends "John Fat" Burne, was borne in Aldermaston, Berkshire, England, in 1867, where his father was rector of the Church of England. At the tender age of nine, having rashly set fire to a



JOHN FORD BURNE

parishioner's haystack, he was sent off to a boarding school. Later he went on to Haileybury where he finished his education.

When it was time to choose a profession Medicine was my father's

choice, but as his uncle was a well known solicitor in Bath, his parents decided young John should follow the same profession, and on graduation go into partnership with his uncle. However a few months of this proved that uncle and nephew were not temperamentally suited.

The spirit of emigration was strong in England at that time so John joined the large number of young men emigrating to Canada. His idea was to be a farmer. Why, his parents and family could not imagine, and after three months on a wheat farm in Manitoba, neither could he, so he travelled west to Pincher Creek, Alberta, where he practised law for a few years. From there on to Ymir, near Nelson, B.C., in 1899.

While in Pincher Creek he met and became engaged to Adelaide E. Whitney of Toronto. Miss Whitney, with her mother, had gone to Fort McLeod to live near her sister, Mrs. Jack Cowdray, whose husband had opened and was operating the first private bank there. At that time there was a large detachment of the Northwest Mounted Police stationed in Fort McLeod and banking proved to be a profitable business.

In 1899 my father and mother were married in Nelson, B.C., and for five years lived at Ymir, which was a mining town. However the lake fell through into the mine and the mine was forced to close down. Also at Ymir at that time was Dr. Keller, father of General Rodney Keller. Dr. Keller moved to Kelowna and immediately wrote to "J. F." to bring his family, consisting at that time of his wife, mother-in-law, son Holland, and two daughters, Amy and Mary, to "God's Country."

So in 1903 the Burne family arrived in Kelowna, and my father became the first solicitor to practise there, followed within the week by another old timer, R. B. Kerr (who always looked as if he wore corsets).

Kelowna was incorporated as a City Municipality in 1905 and my father was the first Police Magistrate. Then in 1907 he was made first Judge of the local Small Debts Court.

Irrigation was a "hot" subject in those days and many times in our living room we children overheard loud disputes, with my father trying to bring the feuding parties together "out of court."

Another memory of those days was the enormous piles of presents given to us at Chinese New Year. Lovely little Chinese slippers for my mother, who took size 8. Slippers also for my father who, for a man, had small feet and who until his death always wore Chinese

slippers for his house shoes. Other goodies were lichee nuts, a special Chinese nut-toffee candy and many beautiful silks. The Chinese respected my father greatly for his complete impartiality, and his unfailing friendly attitude towards them. He had many good friends among them until his death.

On first arriving in Kelowna my parents took up residence in what later became the "Overwaitea Block" where Ethel, the last of the family, was born. In 1905 they moved into their own home, a large red house on Burne Ave., which at that time seemed practically in the country. In the spring the mud was appalling and we considered ourselves very up to date when wooden sidewalks were put in. There they lived till after my father's death Dec. 13, 1938. This house is still there with its red paint and is now run as a boarding house.

My father's first office was a very small building next the old Royal Hotel and overlooking the Kelowna Park. As his business grew he found he could no longer carry the position of Police Magistrate as well, so in 1910 he resigned and Dr. B. F. Boyce succeeded him. When Anthony Temple, another lawyer, arrived in Kelowna my father set up a partnership with him, which continued till the latter's death overseas in the 1914-18 war. When the McTavish and Whillis block was built Burne and Temple moved in upstairs to much more spacious quarters. In 1917 my father and Mr. E. C. Weddell went into partnership together and that continued till 1929 when my father again became Stipendiary Magistrate succeeding Mr. E. Weddell.

My father joined up with the army in 1916 but never saw active service during the war. He was with the home forces guarding prisoners in the Internment Camp in Vernon. An amusing story is told of him at this time. He was at Work Point Barracks in Victoria on an Officers' Training Course. One day when on parade, which was in charge of Sgt. Major Youngman, my father was giving orders to his company, when Youngman with a louder roar than usual said "My God! Such a small voice from such a large man."

My father was intensely interested in all forms of public life and in people generally. He rarely missed going to town on a Saturday evening (when the stores stayed open till 9 p.m.) just to mix with people and learn what was taking place. There were few organizations in Kelowna with which he wasn't associated in one form or another, but his chief loves were the Kelowna Aquatic Association and the Masonic Order.

He first joined the United Grand Lodge of England when a Law

Student in London: became a charter member of the Lodge at Pincher Creek, Alberta; organized and became a charter member of the Ymir Lodge where he was the Master for its first two years. He was a charter member of St. George's Lodge, Kelowna, in 1905, being Master in 1907, and later District Deputy Grand Master for the Okanagan.

From the commencement of the Kelowna Aquatic Association he was a keenly interested member and was on the Directorate from 1916 to 1929, being President in 1916, 21 and 22. The regatta was always the highlight of the Association's summer activity, and was a gala day in the Burne family with the whole family participating in one form or another.

There are many trophies around our house owing to my father's prowess in diving, plunging and swimming the breaststroke, but he could never compete when the crawl stroke became the vogue. There were many young boys of Kelowna who owed some of their diving perfection to my father's coaching. Harry Andison of the Dominion Entomological Service, told me he learned to dive with my father before he could even swim. He would dive and my father would pull him out of the water to try again. It was a disappointment to "J. F." that none of his own family ever excelled at the art. As my father was a very fat man and fond of the good things of life, the summer was a time of tremendous preparation for the Regatta, with dieting and much exercise. He found it easier to do physical jerks in company so we four children were recruited to join the "keep fit class" which has stood us in good stead ever since.

The Kelowna Club was another of my father's enthusiasms. There he enjoyed many congenial hours with his friends and was President in 1910 and 11.

In politics "J. F." was an ardent Conservative and always found time to work for "the cause." He had complete loyalty to the Party, even when not in accord with some of the members. At one time he was asked to run as member for the Federal House but felt he was not sufficiently aggressive to do justice to his constituency. He said, however, if the party could persuade Grote Stirling to run he would back him to the hilt. The South Okanagan thus obtained one of its best representatives and my father was happy in the supporting role. He was never ambitious in a worldly way but was a tower of strength for his integrity in public and private life.

In the early days there was great enthusiasm for putting on shows

to raise money for many good causes and "J. F." was much in demand as a skirt dancer. The costume for this was an extremely full skirt with sticks sewn in, which the dancer used for twirling and whirling, much as Sally Rand used her ostrich feathers. During one performance of the dance my father tripped over his skirt and fell flat facing the audience. To cover his embarrassment he stuck out his tongue at them, pulled a few faces and leaped up to continue the dance, and was loudly applauded for the novel act.

When cars found their way into Kelowna we became the owners of a large Cadillac, which later was bought by the City Fire Department on account of its excellent engine. It was in use in that capacity for many years.

My father had a few personal idiosyncrasies which made him very much of a character. As a young man in London he was fond of taking Turkish baths. There being no such things in Kelowna he substituted by soaking in a boiling hot bath for a couple of hours with two large scotch and sodas and an assortment of evil smelling pipes. Meanwhile the family stoked the kitchen range violently to keep the boiler hot.

His broad brimmed Stetson hat formed a part of him. With this hat, his large torso, small legs and feet and invariably a pipe in his mouth he made an ideal subject for the caricaturist. On the other hand, when travelling his friends could always spot him. Even when visiting back in England in 1913 he wore his Stetson and when going through a small village was stopped and asked where and when his circus was being held.

As a rule his clothes were of the best quality but another favourite article of attire was a mackinaw coat, which he even took to Honolulu. My mother tells a story of when they were in Honolulu and were going one day to a very swank resort in the hills. To her mortification Dad insisted on wearing his Stetson and his mackinaw, so they set off scarcely speaking to each other. On arrival however, to her surprise, they were showered with special attention. Dad chuckled over this, and they discovered later the resort operators thought he was a wealthy if eccentric cattle rancher.

The Contribution of the Engineer

RT. REV. A. H. SOVEREIGN, M.A., D.D., F.R.G.S.

That truly great and noble soul, Lord Tweedsmuir, who left us all too soon, in speaking at a session of the Engineering Institute of Canada, said—"Your profession has always been the foundation of every civilized society. You provide the physical basis which makes government possible. Your profession must always be a matter of expansion and pioneering, and therefore a living profession. You have already great achievements to your credit; your trans-continental railways and your harnessing of water-power are among the miracles of applied science. But the conquest of wild nature in Canada has only begun. The engineer is the empire-builder."

I wish to pay tribute to three great engineers in British Columbia and to one in particular. The terms of Union in Canada included the stipulation that a railroad should link the Atlantic and the Pacific. Sir Sanford Fleming was placed in charge of the surveys and three men, Messrs: John Trutch, Marcus Smith and H. J. Cambie, served under him. The son of Marcus Smith, Mr. A. G. Smith, was treasurer of my church (St. Mark's) in Vancouver, and Mr. H. J. Cambie was at the C.P.R. station when I first arrived in Vancouver on June 1st, 1906, to give me a western welcome.

Through the kindness of Mr. Gilbert Tassie, C.E., of Vernon, I have before me a copy of the engineering reports of Sir Sanford Fleming's engineers and explorers in their journeys from 1871 to 1876. I would mention that the hazardous character of their undertakings is amply but sadly manifested in the deaths of thirty-four men in the discharge of duty during that time.

Here is a verbatim copy of the survey through the interior of B.C., as recorded by Marcus Smith, and I believe that this is the first engineering journey into the Okanagan through its western gates. It is certainly worthy of a permanent place in our valuable records.

EXAMINATION OF PASSES THROUGH THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS FROM THE RIVER FRASER TO THE SIMILKAMEEN

I (Marcus Smith) left Victoria on the 26th June, 1874, on a journey through the districts in the southern part of the Province; at Fort Hope I met Messrs. Trutch and Cambie, and received their report of an examination of the Passes through the Cascade Mountains, between the Rivers Fraser and Similkameen.

They commenced at Fort Hope and followed up to the Nicolaume

Valley, by the old waggon road, to Summit Lake, 12 miles; rising in that distance 2,024 feet, or $169\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile. Thence they descended by the Sumallow Valley to the River Skagit $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, falling about 24 feet per mile. The height of the last point is 1,900 feet above sea level.

They then followed up the main stream of the Skagit seven miles, rising 90 feet per mile; thence up a tributary of that river to the summit of Allison's Pass, 13 miles, rising 144 feet per mile. The summit of the pass is 4,400 feet above sea level. A few hundred feet beyond this, they struck the south branch of the River Similkameen which flows on a south-easterly course. This line was considered impracticable for a railway; the party accordingly returned to the Coquihalla Valley and carefully examined all the principal streams flowing into it on the east side, with the view of finding a way to the head waters of the Tulameen—sometimes called the north branch of the Similkameen—but without success. All the valleys in that direction headed into high mountains, covered with deep snow; this was in the last week of June. The main valley of the Coquihalla was then examined to see if it were practicable to get a uniform gradient throughout from the Summit Lake to the River Fraser, and so avoid the worst gradients in the survey of 1872. It is probable that this can be done, giving a gradient of 100 feet per mile for 35 miles, but it would be at the cost of excessively heavy works, including a great length of tunnelling and massive snow-sheds, as a protection from the avalanches of snow which roll down the steep sides of the valley, bringing with them quantities of timber and loose rocks. But the pass is so rugged that the magnitude of the works in the construction of a railway through it can only be determined by a careful instrumental survey, which it was not expedient to make at the time. Therefore, I instructed Mr. Trutch to form a Division (V) and make an instrumental survey from Fort Hope to Burrard Inlet, crossing the Fraser at the most favourable place.

JOURNEY FROM FORT HOPE TO THE VALLEYS OF THE SIMILKAMEEN,
OKANAGAN, AND OTHERS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE PROVINCE

I (Marcus Smith) had a small pack train sent to me at Fort Hope, and with this I commenced my journey on the 29th of June 1874. Following the waggon road by the Nicolaume and Sumallow Valleys to the River Skagit, I took the Grant Trail up the valley of the latter, the slopes of which are in many places steep and rocky, to the summit of the mountain, which the aneroid indicated to be 5,600 feet above

sea level. There were still some patches of snow on the trail as we crossed the brow of the mountain, but as we began to descend the eastern slope, the ground was covered with wild flowers and thence the descent was easy. After a pleasant ride down the Whipsaw Valley we arrived on the evening of the 1st July at the Nine Mile Creek; so called from its being the distance from Princeton at the confluence of the two branches of the Similkameen. Here we had entered on the bunch-grass country, and the slopes of the mountains, gently undulating and dotted with clumps of firs, presented the most charming landscape. As far as the eye could reach it looked like one immense deer park.

The valley of the south branch of the Similkameen as it issues from the mountains, is narrow and tortuous, so that even if the Allison Pass had been practicable there would have been a considerable quantity of heavy work in constructing the railway on the east side of the mountains.

Princeton is now simply the ranche or farm of Messrs. Allison & Hays, large stockraisers, but it was once laid out for a town when gold was found on the tributaries of the Similkameen. I proceeded down the Similkameen to near the boundary line; thence eastward by a pass through the hills to Ossoyas Lake in the Okanagan Valley. The Similkameen Valley is narrow and bounded by high hills, principally of trap rock, bare in places; but wherever there is soil it produces a luxuriant growth of bunch-grass. The valley is, in some places, a mere canyon, in others it widens out from a few hundred yards to one or two miles, in which there are flats on both sides of the river fit for agriculture, but most of them would require irrigation. The river is a clear rapid stream varying from 100 to 200 feet wide. Altitude at Princeton 2,300 feet. About twenty miles below Princeton there is an Indian reservation comprising several hundreds of acres, fenced in, some of which is cultivated with potatoes and other vegetables; the greater portion of it does not require irrigation.

Around Kereness, some forty miles below Princeton, lately a Hudson's Bay Company's Post, there is some fine grazing land; and just below it a low wet flat several miles in length, and one to three miles in breadth, some of which is occupied by white settlers. There is an Indian village or camp at Kereness. Crossing the heights to Ossoyas Lake there is fine bunch-grass. On the margin of the lake near the boundary line, is the farm of Mr. Haynes, who is said to have over a thousand head of horses and about two thousand head of cattle. The

valley here is one to three miles wide, including the benches at the foot of the hills, but there is not much agricultural land, as the benches are arid, nor is there water near for irrigating them; there is, however, rich grazing land even to the tops of the hills.

We arrived here on the 4th of July, rode up the trail on the west side of the lake and river about ten miles, to a lateral stream called Tea River, where we camped. The weather was very hot and the mosquitoes ferocious and irrepressible. Altitude 1,500 feet above sea level. Between Okanagan Lake and this point, the river, 100 to 150 feet wide and rather deep, flows through and connects a chain of small lakes, nearly due north and south; but the sides of the valley are very irregular, rocky bluffs sometimes abutting on the water. The trail leaves the main valley and traverses a series of parallel valleys and basins all covered with the richest bunch-grass, till nearing the foot of Okanagan Lake it re-enters the main valley, hugging the steep sides of high sandy bluffs. Towards the end of our day's journey, we reached the foot of the Lake, where, on the west side of the river, there is an extensive low flat covered with willows and alders, which I understand is an Indian reservation; on this there are a number of neat substantial log houses. Here we crossed the river by a bridge lately erected, and soon after passed the residence of Mr. Ellis, an extensive stock raiser. This is the only white settlement we had seen since leaving the boundary line of Ossoyas Lake. About three miles further on, we camped by a spring half a mile from the lake.

The slopes of the hills abut on Lake Okanagan in many rocky bluffs, and the trail following the eastern shore was reported so rough and miry that we took the trail leading over the mountain, which at the summit is nearly 3,000 feet above the lake, and we found it a hard day's travel of 30 miles to the Mission Valley where we camped not far from the Roman Catholic Mission; most of the Indians were away hunting or fishing, but Father Grandidier told us those under his charge numbered about 400 souls. This is a very fine valley; the bottom, a low flat of excellent agricultural land, extends four or five miles along the Okanagan Lake, and is partially cultivated by white settlers for several miles up; we saw excellent crops of wheat, oats, potatoes, etc. Altitude of lake by aneroid, 1,120 feet above the sea level. The trail follows up the valley, which takes a north-easterly direction for a few miles; then it takes a course nearly due north and parallel to the Okanagan Lake. A chain of lakes extends through this valley, the largest of which is about 17 miles long. Portions of the bottom lands are fenced

in for agriculture, and the slopes produce the most luxuriant bunch-grass. There is a divide in the valley, and the outlet of these lakes is at the north end of the largest of them, where the Coldstream Valley comes in from the east. About four miles up the latter is the ranch of Mr. Charles Vernon, which comprises a large extent of fine agricultural and grazing land, partially timbered and a considerable portion of it under cultivation; the adjoining hills are covered with the richest bunch-grass.

July 9th—We were now about seventy miles from the foot of Okanagan Lake, and ten miles from the head of it, which we reached by a fine open valley of rich grazing land, so smooth that waggons and buggies have been driven over the natural surface. Here Mr. F. J. Barnard has a ranche on which a large number of horses are pastured. From the head of Okanagan Lake there is a waggon road to Kamloops; over sixty miles distant, following the Salmon River to Grand Prairie, thence by a narrow valley to the south branch of the River Thompson, and down the left bank of the latter to Kamloops. About twenty miles of this is through timbered lands; the rest being park-like rolling land similar to that about Kamloops. The road, for miles together, is simply a track on the natural surface of the ground, and there is no heavy excavation on any part of it. The most remarkable feature on the road is Grand Prairie; a beautiful low basin among the hills, containing several thousand acres, a great portion of which is fine agricultural land, on which there are several settlers. I was informed that the depth of snow rarely exceeds nine inches, and that 1,700 head of cattle have been pastured there throughout the winter, and have come out fat in the spring. There is a low valley running north-eastwards from the head of Okanagan Lake connecting with Shuswap or Spillemeechene River. Through this valley there is a chain of ponds and swamps so little above the level of the lake and river at either end that a canoe has been taken through from the one to the other. The distance is probably under twenty miles, and a canal could be cut across at a very moderate cost, which would form a link of navigation for small steamers which would be over 300 miles in length, through the most fertile portions of this district, viz.:

From Savonna's Ferry on the Thompson River at the foot of Lake Kamloops, up the latter and the Thompson River to Kamloops, from which there would be a branch up the North Thompson to Clearwater, 75 miles. From Kamloops up the south branch of the Thompson, on which there are many fine farms, to Lake Shuswap. Traversing the latter to any point desired, we could then pass up the Spillemeechene

River and through the canal to Lake Okanagan, thence to any point on the same and down its outlet, as far as navigable, towards Ossoyas Lake. With this, the rich district of Nicola Valley could be connected, at small cost, by a good waggon road to Kamloops, there being already an excellent trail through a fine open bunch-grass country from the Nicola Valley to the Similkameen; thus traversing and connecting some of the fairest portions of British Columbia; those, too, which comprise the grazing district par excellence.

NOTE: Original spellings retained.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting 1961

The Prince Charles Motor Inn, Penticton

May 21, 22 and 23

PROGRAM

Sunday, May 21:

2:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. — Registration.

8:00 p.m. — 1. Okanagan History: Right Rev. A. H. Sovereign, D.D.
2. "Barkerville Historic Park": C. P. Lyons.

Sunday, May 22:

9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. — 1. Reports on Branch Activities.

2. Report on Local History Groups in Canada: Dr. Margaret Ormsby.

10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. — Church: or trip to the Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory: or Sightseeing.

1:00 p.m. — Luncheon.

2:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. — 1. Cariboo History: Alvin Johnson.

2. The Pattullo Regime, Neil Sutherland.

7:00 p.m. — Annual Dinner and President's Address.

Monday, May 23:

9:30 a.m. — Annual Business Meeting, followed immediately by meetings of the outgoing and incoming Councils.

Okanagan Reaps Rich Harvest From Patriotic Deed of Noted Canadian



JACK KERMODE

It is not given to every man, whose fortune it is to participate in a great historic event, to also make a complete record of his experiences, gained first hand in the performance of an exciting duty. But Jack Kermodé did this while serving as a trooper in the Lord Strathcona's Horse, during the South African war.

Jack was a man of happy temperament, a good mixer, a keen soldier and he was never without a wide circle of loyal friends. Born in Liverpool, England, May 11, 1870, he came to

Canada, a man in his early twenties, spent some time in Brandon, Manitoba, from where he proceeded to Vernon in 1902, worked for the late Price Ellison, M.P.P., married Marrion Young at Vernon, B.C., in 1910 and settled down in the very centre of this fruit growing district; he remained a resident of Vernon till the time of his death, June 6th, 1954, and is survived by his widow.

On March 17th 1900 Jack answered the blare of trumpets when he signed up with Lord Strathcona's Horse for service in South Africa. In those far away days events moved rapidly, patriotism rose like an incoming ocean tide, Lord Strathcona, who was then better known as Sir Donald Smith throughout Canada, had offered to recruit, arm and equip, mount and transport to South Africa a complete cavalry regiment. This generous offer was promptly accepted by the British Government, and Colonel Sam Steele, R.N.W.M.P. was appointed to command the unit. A better choice could not have been made.

The men were recruited in the four western provinces and North West Territory. Recruiting began February 5th and ended February

11th, 1900. Embarkation took place at Halifax, March 16th and on the 17th the S.S. Monterey sailed with 548 all ranks and 600 horses; 50 additional men followed later and 2 were signed on in South Africa. No other reinforcements were sent out. The troopship arrived at Capetown April 10, 1900. The regiment moved to Natal, saw service in Zululand; it next entered the Transvaal, where much fighting took place. From Pretoria it moved north, sweeping a wide area of the country. For a while the regiment operated out of Bloemfontein; eventually it was withdrawn to the Cape—weary and war-torn after nearly two years of incessant fighting.

The regiment suffered the following casualties: killed in action, 12 men; died of wounds or disease, 14; wounded, 24; 4 officers and 44 men were invalided home.

Lord Strathcona's Horse sailed from Capetown, pausing in England on its way home to Canada. It was feted in London February 13th, 1902, but Jack Kermode was not among his comrades for these festivities. He had entered hospital at Kroonstad in the Transvaal, suffering from an African fever; from there he was transferred to hospital in Bloemfontein and subsequently evacuated by hospital train for Capetown, where he embarked for home, still a sick man but convalescing and now anxious to settle down and forget the turbulence of warfare. This impelling desire brought him to Vernon where he entered the service of the late Price Ellison, M.P.P. Later he took a lighter form of employment but Vernon remained his home till the time of his death.

The events related here hold a special significance for the Okanagan because soon after the conclusion of the Boer War (1899-1902) an effort was made to organize the Okanagan Mounted Rifles at Vernon. The movement was sponsored by local citizens, some of whom had served in the South African war. The O.M.R. had a short existence, as a broad militia reorganization obliterated the O.M.R., to give place to the formation of the 30th British Columbia Horse. The 30th B.C.H. achieved a fame of its own as a well trained and disciplined unit; in fact it can be stated that the esprit de corps was so high that when another change in name was mooted there were strong undertones of disapproval.

Mobilization for the Great War of 1914-1918 came with a shock. The military was not unprepared, telegrams bridged the distance between Vernon and Ottawa, the 30th B.C. Horse volunteered for service overseas in 1914 and became the nucleus of 2nd C.M.R., with permission to carry the old regimental name on its shoulder flashes—wounded pride was soothed—and quickly those two mainstays of every effective

regiment, good training and discipline, alerted every man to readiness for action.

Mobilization proceeded with amazing purpose and despatch, and it does one good to reflect upon the circumstances which placed this regiment in so favorable a position to meet the national "call to arms". One should go back to the pioneer-patriotism of Lord Strathcona, to the successful Canadian effort which he headed back in 1899-1902, an effort which impinged itself upon the Okanagan regiment after the fighting in South Africa had ended. Lord Strathcona's Horse became associated with the 30th B.C.H. and supplied instructors and conducted army schools within the organization of the local regiment.

Among those who came to instruct was Major A. C. Macdonell, L.S.H., later to become Major-General, a practical and brilliant officer who brought the costly lessons of guerilla warfare, learned by him on the South African veldt, to the men of the Okanagan as they assembled in the armouries at Penticton, Kelowna, Vernon, Armstrong and Kamloops. The name of Major Macdonell, L.S.H., will be revered by all who knew him. Subsequently, he served in World War 1 and attained the rank of general. When we pay tribute to Lord Strathcona's Horse we pay tribute to every officer and soldier who wore its uniform, not the least among them Jack Kermode.

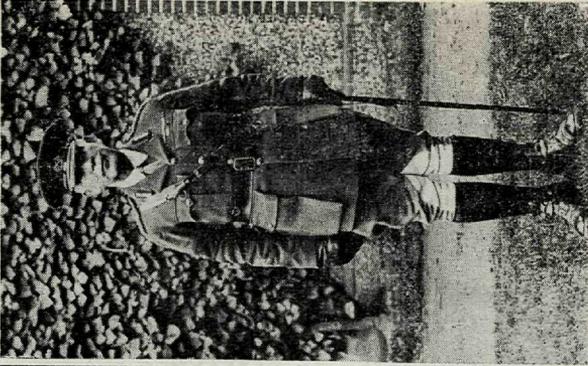
Contributed.

Lord Strathcona was a visitor to Vernon September 6, 1909
See O.H. Report No. 20, p. 94.

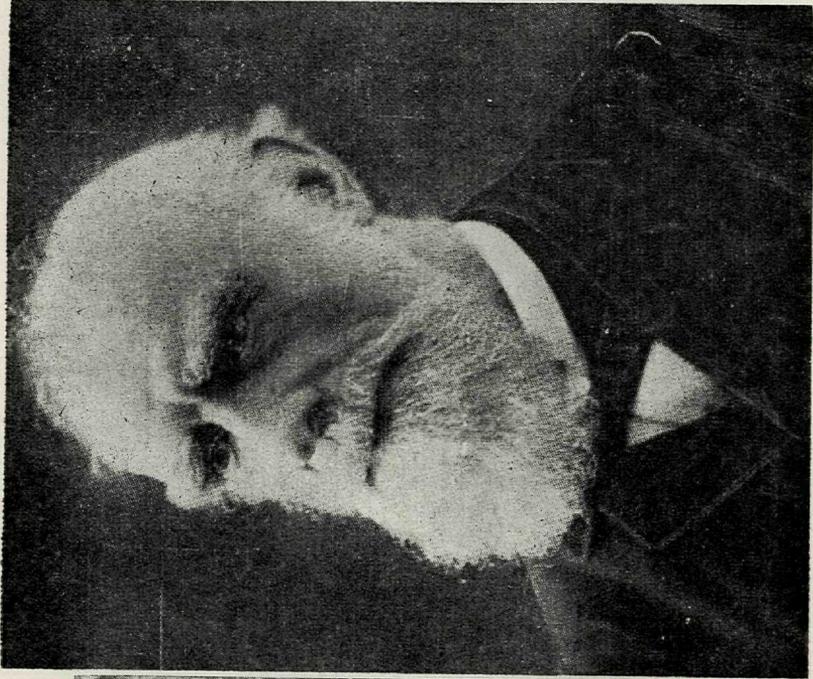
Mrs. Agnes Anne Whitaker of Penticton passed away on March 13, 1960, at the age of 81. She was born in Dundee, Scotland, and came to Penticton from Yorkton, Sask., in the spring of 1905.

She was a director of the Penticton Branch of the Okanagan Historical Society, a charter member of the Women's Institute, a member of the I.O.D.E., and a Worthy Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star in B.C., and she was active in a number of other women's and community organizations.

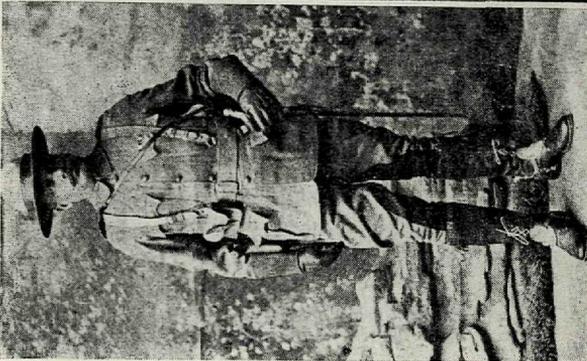
She is survived by three sons, Edwin Blair Smith of Vancouver, Austin Lamont Smith and Lloyd Grenville Smith of Penticton; four grandchildren; and three great grandchildren.



MAJOR-GENERAL
A. C. MACDONELL



LORD STRATHCONA



COLONEL SAMUEL
BENFIELD STEELE

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL 1820-1914

Canadian statesman and financier, born Forres, Scotland, August 6, 1820, Appointed junior clerk in Hudson's Bay Company 1838, stationed at Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, for 18 years, for 10 years at Hudson Bay, rose to become a chief factor. During Riel rebellion 1869 was sent to Fort Garry with wide powers from Canadian government to quell the rising. In December 1870 went to Manitoba legislative assembly and in 1871 was appointed Chief Commissioner for the North West. In 1889 became Governor of H.B. Co. As Donald Smith, he drove the last spike at Craigellachie of the first Canadian trans-continental railway. In 1896 he was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London, was made GCMG in 1897, raised to the peerage and in 1919 made GCVO. Died in London January 21, 1914.

Encl. Brit.

COLONEL SAMUEL BENFIELD STEELE

Born Purbrook Co., Simcoe Ontario January 5, 1849 Apptd ensign 35th Regt 1866. Qualified Royal MIL School, Toronto, with H.M. 17th Regt.; served during Fenian Raids 1866 and with Col. Wolseley in Red River Expedition, (Medal) 1870. Joined A Bty. RCA 1871. Sept. 1873 joined RNWMP as troop Sgt.-Major. March to Rocky Mts, 1874, Inspector 1878, Supt. 1885; Commissioner of Police, Etc. On construction CPR through Rocky Mts, 1885 commanded Cavalry and Scouts of Gen. Strange's column in N.W. Rebellion (Despatches Medal with Clasp) Commanded D Div. RNWMP in an expedition into Kootenay, B.C. to restore order; Commanded RNWMP post on summits of White and Chilkoot Passes during Klondyke, 1898; Commanded RNWMP in Yukon, Commanded Lord Strathcona's Horse throughout S. A. War. Brevet Colonel; Hon Lt. Col., in the army C.B. (NOS) MVO Medal with three Clasps. Command of S.A. Constabulary B Div. June 1901-1906. Hon Col. 1907. D.O.C. Mil Dist No. 13 1907-1909; D.O.C. Mil Dist No. 10, 1909-1910. Since commanded L.S. Horse (Royal Canadians). Apptd Hon ADC to Gov-Gen 1909-1915. Commanded 2nd Can Contingent as Major General 1916. G.O.C. Shorncliffe area. Died London January 30, 1919, KCMG 1917.

Mil. Records, Ottawa

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMERON MACDONELL 1864-1941

RMC 1886 to RNWMP 1889 South African War. CMRs Capt. to Lt. Col., Supt RNWMP 1903, Ld. Strathcona's Horse 1914. OC 7th Cdn. Inf. Brigade (Brig.-Gen.) 1917. OC 1 Cdn. Div., Maj.-Gen. 1919-1925. Commandant RMC DSO 1901, CMG 1916, CB 1917 and KCB 1919. Retired as Lt.-Gen., died Kingston, Ont., Dec. 23, 1941.

Mil. Records, Ottawa

Early Fruit Industry of the Kelowna District

J. PERCY CLEMENT

When the first white settlers came into that part of the Okanagan now occupied by the thriving city of Kelowna and surrounding district in the 1860s and 70s they found it a beautiful and pleasant land. It was a land of sunshine and blue sky, mirrored in a dozen shining lakes, with tall pine, fir and poplar trees, singly, or in groups, along the rolling hills. Several streams from higher levels led into quiet meadows and shady woodland, to eventually empty into Okanagan Lake, and an atmosphere of dreamlike serenity hung over the valley. For many centuries the valley had lain like a slumbering giant, cradled by the sun-drenched hills.

It was near where the present Mission Creek empties into Okanagan Lake that Father Pandosy, in 1860, established the Mission of the Immaculate Conception, the first white settlement in the valley. Here he set out the first apple trees to be planted in the Okanagan.

Little did the early settlers dream of the wonderful destiny which the future had in store for the district. For many years the principal industry in what was then known as the Mission Valley, was raising cattle and horses. Large herds found pasture on the sloping hills and verdant bottoms and many head of sleek and fat cattle were herded over the trail to the south end of the lake, then along the Dewdney Trail to Hope and thence by boat down the Fraser River to market. As there was no wagon road out of the valley, only produce for home consumption was grown.

However, by 1876 a road was built from the Mission to O'Keefe's near the head of Okanagan Lake and later extended to Kamloops. Then, when the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed from eastern Canada, to tidewater at Vancouver in 1887, the Dewdney Trail ceased to be the outlet for the valley, and herds of cattle were driven to Kamloops and thence by train to the coast. By 1892 the Shuswap and Okanagan railway line was built from the main line at Sicamous to Okanagan Landing, and the steamer Aberdeen put on the run from there to Penticton, at the south end of the lake.

Most of the land in the district consisted of large holdings, running from many hundreds to several thousand acres. In the years 1891-92 G. G. Mackay, a man of great energy and vision, from Vancouver, saw the possibility of growing various fruits in the valley. To this end he

Early Fruit Industry of the Kelowna District

bought several ranches, which he surveyed into lots of twenty to forty acres. Many of these plots were bought by people who planted them mostly in apples, pears, plums and cherries. While waiting for their orchards to reach bearing stage, many of the buyers planted small fruits and various root crops between the trees. To meet the problem of disposing of these, a co-operative company, the Kelowna Shippers' Union, was organized by growers in the valley, and a large warehouse and wharf was built in 1896 on the lake-front, a short distance north of the west end of Bernard Avenue. With subsequent development of rich mines in the Kootenays to the east and the Boundary district to the south, a market was found for produce of the Mission Valley. During the transition period, the larger land owners still ran large herds of live stock on extensive ranges, while at the same time devoting considerable acreage to the growing of hay, oats and barley.

This was pretty much the condition which prevailed in the valley when I arrived in Kelowna on March 30, 1898. However, by this time several fair sized orchards, set out in the early 1890s, were beginning to bear fruit. Principally among these were those of T. W. Stirling, J. L. Pridham, A. B. Knox, Samuel Ray and James Crozier, all quite close to town. Several miles farther out in the valley some orchards of smaller acreage were also coming into production.

The essentials for successful fruit culture are climate, soil and water. The first two of these existed naturally in the Okanagan and it was not until large irrigation systems to store and bring water to the orchards that the last item was supplied.

One of the largest ventures in fruit growing was when over 100 acres, at the Guisachan, a short distance south of Kelowna, belonging to the Earl of Aberdeen, was planted in apples, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits in 1892. Unfortunately, owing to poor management, all of these had to be later pulled up and destroyed.

During the summers of 1898 to 1901, along with several other youths, I worked at picking cherries, plums, apples and pears in the Pridham and Stirling orchards. The former contained 40 acres, of which 20 had been planted by George C. Rose in 1892, and was always referred to as the Rose orchard. The Stirling orchard was 17 acres in extent and consisted principally of apples, pears and plums. As an indication of the returns from Mr. Stirling's orchard, during six consecutive years from 1903 to 1908, the value per acre amounted to just under \$500. We pickers were employed by the Kelowna Shippers' Union, with Harry Chaplin in charge of the crew. At that time, only men and

youths worked in the orchards and packing house, no women or girls being employed.

One day, while we were picking cherries, Mr. Pridham became worried that too many spurs were being pulled with the fruit, with the result, as he thought, there would be a small yield the following year. So to obviate that, he bought a pair of scissors for each of us to cut the stems, resulting in a very small quantity of cherries going to the packing house. When Mr. Huffman, foreman for the Kelowna Shippers' Union saw what was being done, he hurried out and succeeded in convincing Mr. Pridham that his fears were groundless; so we resumed picking, as formerly.

Then as now, the heaviest crop in all of the orchards was apples. At first a great many different varieties were grown, but most of them were eliminated as they were found to be undesirable, for one reason or another, and only those found most acceptable for the market, planted in their places.

Shortly after the early cherries were picked the early apples were beginning to ripen, so we gave our attention to them. To reach the various fruits, we worked from wooden ladders, about seven or eight feet high, as the trees at that time had not reached full maturity. Ordinary tin pails were used to pick into and these were emptied into orchard boxes, each with a capacity of about sixty pounds. These were hauled by horse-drawn wagons to the packing house in town, where the fruit was packed for shipping.

The packing tables were arranged along the north side of the second floor of the Kelowna Shippers' Union packing house, next to the windows. These tables were constructed with small bays, where the shipping boxes were set at an angle, facing the packers, with the apples or other fruit piled on each side. For some time I was employed in this department. During that early period there were no automatic sorting machines, with conveyor belts, and the selecting of the various sizes of apples was done by hand. A couple of Chinese were also employed at this work and a surprising thing was that they had a much better eye for sizes than any of the whites engaged at the work.

When the boxes of apples were packed, the fruit stood a little above the upper edges of the boxes, with the result that after one end of the lid was nailed, it was very difficult to nail the other end. This difficulty was overcome by a hand operated clamp, devised by my brother Charles, who was working there at the time, and made by William McQueen, the local blacksmith. At first the shipping boxes contained 50 pounds, but

in 1901 their size was reduced to 40 pounds, to correspond with those used in the United States.

As the packing department was on the second floor of the warehouse, and the packed fruit had to be loaded on the steamer Aberdeen, for transport to Okanagan Landing, a wooden ramp extended from this floor to the wharf level. As eight or ten boxes of packed fruit were loaded on a two-wheeled hand truck it was a somewhat ticklish job to manœuvre the load down the ramp. This was managed by lowering the handles of the truck, and by pressing down on them, the metal legs served as a brake, until the bottom of the ramp, at wharf level, was reached, when they were lifted; so the load was balanced, and wheeled to where it would be loaded on the steamer.

When a carload of apples or mixed fruit was loaded on the steamboat, it was taken to Okanagan Landing, where it was wheeled by hand trucks into a box car, waiting on the siding. There the boxes were stacked at both ends of the car, leaving a space of about a foot along both sides and a larger one of about eight or ten feet in the centre, between the large sliding doors of the car, for ventilation. To prevent shifting of the packed boxes, during transit to their destination, laths and two-by-four timbers were used for braces. During the night, following loading, these cars were run to Revelstoke, where blocks of ice were stacked in compartments at both ends of them, to prevent spoiling of the fruit.

All of the fruit shipped from Kelowna, prior to 1909, was handled in this manner. We learn from an item in the *Kelowna Courier*, of October 28, of that year, that "the Aberdeen, on Friday, brought down the first cars to be used for loading here, this marking an epoch in the shipping trade in Kelowna. The Aberdeen took four loaded cars north on Monday and brought eight empties down yesterday (Wednesday), and she will no doubt be kept busy until the rush of the shipping season is over."

Early in the year 1901, Stirling and Pitcairn took over the defunct Kelowna Shippers' Union, but confined the business to the handling of fruit only. At that time they introduced the system of buying the fruit on the trees and sending men out to do the picking, with the farmer hauling the full orchard boxes to the company packing house. It was in that year that the first straight car of apples was shipped from Kelowna by this firm.

That same fall, they started a new industry, the evaporating of prunes, in a small wooden structure, a few yards to the east of the large

building built earlier by the K.S.U. for a cigar factory and offices, now the Mayfair Apartments. With Will Budden as assistant, I was put in charge of this work, during the day shift of twelve hours including Sundays, while R. D. Sullivan, usually called Sully or Bob, attended to the night work.

In the summer of 1902, I was sent by the company to Vernon, to look after the loading of the cars at Okanagan Landing. I stayed at the Coldstream Hotel and on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, I went by train to the Landing, to attend to the work, and in the evening rode back to Vernon. As a rule, only three carloads of fruit were shipped per week, but I remember one weekend when two carloads came up on the Aberdeen, which made four for that week.

The first commercial shipment of apples, from Kelowna to the British market, was made when Stirling and Pitcairn shipped a carload consisting of five hundred boxes to Glasgow, from Montreal, in November 1903. Arriving at its destination in splendid condition, it was followed in later years by many such shipments.

The tonnage continued to increase and in a news item appearing in the Kelowna Clarion of September 15, 1904, we are informed that during the past week, Stirling and Pitcairn had shipped six carloads of fruit to prairie points.

Some time shortly after the beginning of the century, Lawson and Rowcliffe, local general merchants, were buying small lots of various fruits from the farmers, which they shipped, principally to prairie points. This branch of their business continued to grow and by 1904, they were making very substantial shipments.

Another business, the Kelowna Farmers' Exchange, a co-operative modelled after the former Kelowna Shippers' Union, dealers in fruit and farm produce, under the management of O. D. Ranks, was started. We read in the Clarion of November 3, 1904, that during the month of October they had shipped more produce than they did in July, August and September combined. It is also learned that the materials for their 24 x 48 foot warehouse, later built along the south side of the CPR wharf, had been assembled. When this building was completed, it put the company in splendid shape to take care of greatly increased business, during the following years. This co-operative was later succeeded by the Kelowna Growers' Exchange.

An editorial in the Clarion of December 8, 1904, tells us that during the past summer and fall, the total shipments of fruit from Kelowna amounted to forty-nine carloads, an increase of about seven carloads over

the previous year. Stirling and Pitcairn were the largest shippers, sending out 300 tons of apples alone. Most of the fruit went to the prairies, but shipments were made to Great Britain and Australia as well. Both the Kelowna Farmers' Exchange and Lawson, Rowcliffe & Co. made substantial shipments at this time.

We read in the *Clarion* of February 10, 1905 that Thomas Lawson bought out the interests of George Rowcliffe and W. B. M. Calder, in the business which continued as Thomas Lawson & Co., Ltd.

Mr. Rowcliffe took over the fruit packing end of the business, which he continued to operate for many years. In the *Clarion* of July 20, 1905, he announced that he had formed connections with the best markets in the North West (prairie provinces) and Kootenays, for the handling of farm produce and was prepared to pay top market prices for same.

It is interesting to note the following prices paid to farmers in September 1905;—Apples $1\frac{1}{2}c$; Pears $2c$; Peaches $2\frac{1}{4}c$; Plums $1\frac{1}{2}c$ per lb.

This pretty well covers the beginning of the fruit industry in the Kelowna district. It is very doubtful whether anyone at that time envisioned the enormous development which was to take place during the succeeding sixty years, when several thousand carloads of orchard products would be shipped in a single season.

Some Indian relics have been found on the Niskonlith Reserve, near Chase. Isaac Willard, of the Niskonlith Indian Band, has taken into Chase two stone figures, and a large, polished stone, believed to have been used for cleaning hides.

One stone figure is of a grizzly bear, standing upright. It is about 3 inches tall, in fine workmanship, even displaying the teeth. The second figure is also of a bear.

The stone tool is thought to be made of jade. Similar tools in smaller sizes, and other relics, have also been found recently.

John and Marie Moser—Early Pioneers

MARY EVELYN BEARCROFT

Some seventy-five years ago when Mara in the North Okanagan was still a wilderness just as nature made it, and little changed by man for there were very few settlers in that area, my father, John Moser, pre-empted a homestead there.

Mara is situated twelve miles south of Sicamous and was named after John Andrew Mara, overlander, M.L.A. and M.P.

There was neither road nor railway in those days; the only form of transportation was by water (row boat) to Sicamous on the north and to Enderby on the south via the Shuswap river and Mara Lake. The site my father chose was near the southern tip of Mara Lake and he later acquired considerable acreage along the east bank of the Shuswap, thus having both river and lake frontage. All this land he cleared and continued to farm until 1910 when failing health forced him to give up such arduous work, and while he had retired from farming he continued to make Mara his home.

Since he and my mother were real pioneers in every sense, a little early history of their lives and times might be of interest, for seeing Mara as it is today, in 1960, one would find it hard to picture it as it was in its early days. Now, Mara is quite a thriving community with a superb highway passing through, and is on a branch line of the C.P.R. which serves the Okanagan Valley between Kelowna and Sicamous. Along the eastern shore of Mara Lake we find innumerable summer homes and tourist resorts nestled among the trees. In fact, it is practically impossible today to find a few feet of lake frontage available for purchase. Small wonder, for Mara Lake is so beautiful and provides excellent fishing. Tourists return each year to holiday on its shores, from points as far away as the southern United States. A far cry indeed from that area as my father first saw it!

My father had come from Austria to work in the mines in the eastern United States but soon felt the urge to go west. The Canadian Pacific Railway had just been completed and he heard rumors that in the West lay a wonderful country waiting to be settled. He reached Sicamous by rail and from there went out to look for the spot on which he wished to settle. The land was dense forest and every foot had to be cleared before it could be cultivated, but the soil was most fertile, and

hay, vegetables and grain produced abundantly. Cherry, apple and plum trees also did well.

Before the road was built to the south my father sold farm and dairy products in Sicamous, transporting it by row boat, and bringing back the necessary groceries on the return trip—always a two-day trip.

During the high water of 1894, when the lake almost reached the doorstep, my father decided it was time to build a better house on higher land out of reach of future flood waters, and this he did. The house and barns of hand-hewn logs and shakes, although built over sixty years ago, still stand and are occupied by the present owners of the farm—the roofs still as straight as when they were put up—which speaks well for the work of the builder, for he had no such tools as would be used today.

In William Holliday's book "The Valley of Youth", in which he wrote at some length about my parents and a "Stay" at their home, he referred to my father as being "a good example of the experienced settler, fortunate in having a good wife as helpmate—there were others not so lucky."

My mother also came from Austria, arriving at Sicamous in 1889 where she and my father were married; then they left for their home in the clearing via Mara Lake and row boat. One cannot help but wonder what her thoughts must have been during her first weeks in this new land, so different from the town life she had previously known! At first she was terrified of the Native Indians who appeared occasionally, but she overcame that fear when she found they were indeed friendly—in fact, over the years Chief Joe Nicholas of the Enderby Indian Reserve often came just to visit and perhaps to buy some home baked bread. He was a fine character and a real friend: to him my father was "John" and my mother "Mary."

The sole member of her family from the old country whom Mother had in Canada was her brother, John Glanzer, a successful farmer in Armstrong for over forty years until the time of his death there.

Soon, however, other families began to settle in the vicinity surrounding Mara, but since they were miles apart the visits were infrequent and if the women had not been kept so busy their lives could have been very lonely. Some of Mara's earliest settlers, but who came after my father and mother, were Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Van Hook, Mr. and Mrs. John Roitner, Mr. and Mrs. Builetto, Dave Shannon and his sister who later became Mrs. George Little. Miss

Shannon was the first white woman to call on my mother and that friendship lasted through the years. All these have long since passed away, indeed of all the settlers who came to Mara even a few years later than the above-mentioned, my Mother until she passed away on November 2nd, 1959, at the age of 97, was the sole survivor, the last of Mara's earliest pioneers.

My mother had a real part in building up the community, cooking for the surveyors and railroad crews who were then building the line from Sicamous to Okanagan Landing, nursing the sick and helping with the farm work. Hardships were numerous, with floods, forest fires and land slides, but she was never discouraged for long. Years later, when asked what she would do with her life if she were younger, she always replied that she would go farming again!

When my parents retired from the farm they built a home next to where the Mara school house now stands. After my father's death in 1913, my mother continued to live there alone until 1921 when she bought a home on the west side, near the post office, store and depot, thus being able to get her own mail, groceries etc. for she always preferred to be independent.

There in her beautiful hill-side garden she had many lovely shade trees and a few fruit trees, and many a wedding bouquet and flowers for funerals came from her garden, in return for which she had the friendship of the community. Her kindness as a neighbor and untiring interest in both church and community affairs endeared her to all who knew her.

Mr. H. M. Walker of the Enderby Commoner, on his last visit to my mother wrote this—"As we walked out of the gate down the hill to the car we heard the kindly voice of that wee little woman and her 'Goodbye' was a requiem of living peace".

My mother was given an "Old Timer's Certificate" by the City of Vernon Diamond Jubilee Celebration committee in 1952 on which is written, "This Certificate is to be a lasting memento of the part which you have played in the development of the Valley".

Will there ever again be settlers with the courage and stamina of the Okanagan's earliest pioneers? One wonders!

Surviving John and Marie Moser are three children; Anna, a Judge of the County Court in Cortez, Colorado; Jack, a retired C.P.R. locomotive engineer residing in Lethbridge, Alberta; and Mary, residing in Penticton, as well as seven grandchildren and seven great grandchildren. The son and elder daughter, Mary, were the first white boy and girl born in Mara.

Osoyoos-Fairview-Oliver Chronicles

By K. LACEY

Continued from O.H.S. 22

In 1919 the British Columbia government under Premier John Oliver and his Minister of Lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, bought out the Shatford interests, the Southern Okanagan Land Co. whose lands extended from Vaseux Lake to the International Border and comprised some 23,000 acres. About 8,000 acres of this land was irrigable, and was to be served by a gravity irrigation canal stretching from a dam at the outlet of Vaseux Lake near McIntyre Bluff to the border, and crossing the valley where the town of Oliver now stands. The town was named after John Oliver.

The first sawmill in the district was run by the Provincial Government to supply trestles and forms for the ditch. This was later sold to the Brophy Bros., who in turn sold to the Fairweather Lumber Company. In 1939 the Oliver Sawmills Ltd. purchased the entire business and assets of the Fairweather Lumber Co. This has developed into one of the chief industries of the district.

First choice for a townsite was across the river where the Engineers' Camp was. In 1920, through the efforts of the Engineers and public subscription, an Athletic Hall was built which became Oliver's Community Hall. It was officially opened May 2nd, 1921, and still serves Oliver as such.

In 1921 the Vaseux Lake Dam and Syphon across the river was formally opened, the syphon being considered one of the outstanding pieces of engineering work of that time—78 inches in diameter so that the men would work inside it. There were sixty miles of laterals, flumes and pumping areas.

The first lot sold in this new project was to D. P. Simpson on March 4th, 1921, followed by F. W. Nesbitt and C. Leighton. George Mabee, John Burns and Guy P. Bagnall bought the first lots south of town. These men all bought trees and planted out orchards the same year. They formed the Oliver Produce Association with H. Earle the first president and joined with the Oliver Co-operative Association in 1923. Their first warehouse was built in 1924.

The first store in the district was at the Engineers' Camp across the river. Later it was moved across to Main Street and became the S.O. Supply Company with A. J. McPherson in charge. The first building on Main Street was put up by a Mr. Muggerridge where the present Government office is and was the land sales office. The first

Post Office was opened May 21, 1921, D. P. Simpson, Postmaster. The first store on Main Street was built where White's Pharmacy now stands by J. K. Anderson. He sold it to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Griffin who opened a feed store and later sold groceries also. Anderson and C. D. Collen built a grocery store across the street next to the Oliver Hotel. However in a few months Anderson sold his share to Collen and built another store where the Okanagan Telephone Offices were and ran a grocery business there for many years. In 1921 Harry Fairweather was running a hotel in Queensboro, just outside New Westminster. He dismantled it, loaded it on flatcars, every last board and lath, and shipped it to Oliver. As Penticton was the nearest railroad it would have to be hauled to Oliver by truck. With the help of three or four men he reassembled it at Oliver to become the Oliver Hotel. R. W. Smith, Oliver's pioneer druggist, was the first guest in the hotel and he had to go in through the window as the doors had not yet been put in! Mr. Smith opened the drug store in May 1922. In 1926 T. W. Hall bought the hotel and ran it until he retired in 1948. In 1936 it was redecorated and modernized in order to become licenced premises.

Other names and places well-known on Main Street in those days were—Dr. G. W. Kearney, Frank Elliot's Restaurant, Billy Raincock's butcher shop, Mrs. Hill's Cafe; Lawrence and Ede had the first hardware store and sold it to Victor Fairweather in 1922. There was Jack Warren's Bakery, Foster's Confectionery where on hot days Dr. Kearney's English setter would take a nickel in his mouth, cross the street, and wait till someone opened the door; then he would slip in and get himself an ice cream cone! There was Elmer Johnson's garage next to J. K. Anderson's, Tait and Fitz-Patrick, real estate, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, (J. D. Smith, manager), Charlie Jones's butcher shop. Mr. and Mrs. Pugsley had a cafe. Tom Roe, a carpenter on the ditch, built and owned the first house on the townsite and afterwards was the first Liquor Vendor and the first Liquor store was in the north half of what is now Tuck's Cafe. In the south half R. B. Thompson had a real estate business and Mrs. Thompson sold stationery, knick knacks and patent medicines. Down stairs in what was known as "The Grotto", ice cream was sold.

In 1921 Rev. H. Feir was sent by the Presbyterian Church to establish missions at Okanagan Falls and Oliver. He lived at the Falls until the Manse was built in Oliver. The first church service and communion was held in Collen's store (still unfinished), then in a temporary building that later housed Mr. Feir's cow and afterwards served as garage and woodshed.

A survey of fish and game at that time shows that in 1920 there were more mule deer in the hills than now and more white deer in the bottoms and along the river. The trumpeter swans were more numerous, some wintering on Vascux Lake every winter. Pheasants had been imported during the first World War and had thrived well and were quite plentiful. The Burrowing Owls, small Mexican rabbits, Salamanders and Blue Tailed Lizards were often seen and Rattlesnakes, Blue Racers and Bullsnares were common sights. There were more Willow and Blue Grouse too and at that time there were heavy runs of salmon direct from the Columbia River that included Sockeye, Dog and Spring. Kokanies (Kickaninnies) were plentiful in the fall.

May 24, 1923 was a Red Letter day in Oliver's past. On that day the first train arrived in Oliver and was greeted with fitting ceremonies, and the first May Day Celebrations were held. Alberta Wilson (Mrs. Henry Phelps) was the first May Queen. Her school mate, Queenie Peck, performed the crowning. That summer the first cantaloupes were put on the market and the response was so good that 44 car loads were put on the market the next season. There were large plantings of ground crops in the Oliver area at that time between the rows of young trees, that is—tomatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, etc. In August of 1923 Dr. H. H. Heal opened the first Dentist's office. The first Oliver Golf Club was also formed in that year, and the first members were A. J. McPherson, R. Simpson, E. W. Mutch, John Marr, H. Porteous, G. Hill Wilson, and H. Earle.

In March of 1924 a joint meeting of representatives of British Columbia and Northern Washington towns was held and the Cariboo Trail Association was formed shortly afterwards. On September 3, 1924 the Oliver Board of Trade put on a free cantaloupe feed on Main Street to honor the members of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities in convention in Penticton at that time. In 1924, Les Smithers came to Oliver and opened the first gas station next to where White's Pharmacy is. This building was made of logs from the old church at Camp McKinney, and were hauled down by Ralph Overton and his partner.

The last resident police stationed at Fairview was William Lakeland and he was succeeded by Constable D. A. McDonald in 1923. However, he resided in Fairview for a year before the present police house was built in 1924, when he moved in there. He was also the first officer to don the uniform evolved for the British Columbia Provincial Police, about 1930. He later became a private detective, and died in North

Vancouver. He was followed by Constable Meadow, later promoted to Corporal. He retired and resided in Oliver, and was later appointed Stipendiary Magistrate at Osoyoos. G. A. McAndrews, later absorbed into the R.C.M.P., attained the rank of Staff Sergeant, retired and is now living at Prince George. R. E. Sheill, now retired, is Police Magistrate at Cranbrook. He was in charge at Oliver at the start of World War II. W. B. Stewart came to Oliver with a lot of seniority, was transferred to Keremeos where he retired. Later he became Stipendiary Magistrate there. He retired from that post in 1959 and died shortly afterwards. Nels Winegarden, still in the war years, transferred to Powell River, left the force when the R.C.M.P. took over, is now retired. F. E. Nelson, an exceedingly capable officer, was transferred to Grand Forks and promoted to Corporal, absorbed by the R.C.M.P., promoted to Sergeant and moved to Trail and then to Cloverdale as Staff Sergeant. R. J. Jennings was at Oliver when the R.C.M.P. took over on August 15, 1950. He had a long service with B.C.P.P., went to Penticton as Corporal with the R.C.M.P. and is Police Magistrate there now.

Other R. C. M.P. officers at Oliver were Constable A. Baker, now Corporal; I. G. Thorsteinson (now Corporal at Ft. St. John); Corporal M. W. MaGuire, still at Oliver.

April 1938—"Francis Baptiste has again won a Bronze Star at the Royal Drawing Society Exhibition at London, England. His painting "Indian Boys In Training" was one of two outstanding pictures which were taken to Buckingham Palace. The King and Queen thought the painting very interesting. Last year this boy won a silver star and this is the second time he has won a bronze award.

Johnnie Stalkia, aged twelve, was also awarded a bronze star for his duckskin picture of an Indian boy with a group of wild birds and animals of the Okanagan. Other children of the Inkameep school were also successful in winning in other sections—all first class—Francis Baptiste, 18 years, Mary Baptiste, 15 years, Frank Stalkia, 10 years, Edith Kruger, 8 years, Elizabeth Stalkia, 7 years, Bertha Baptiste, 7 years. (From the Oliver Echo, April 13, 1938).

"Two 1st prizes, a 2nd, and 5 ribbons for excellent work were awarded to the women of the Inkameep Reserve at the Annual Canadian Handicrafts Guilds Exhibition at Montreal recently.

Mrs. John Baptiste got a first prize for a beaded buckskin dress which took two years to complete. Mrs. Felix Stalkia won the other first prize with a silk work picture portraying a young boy painting a

rock picture as one of his tests of courage. Mrs. A. Atkins awarded her a second prize with her silk work study of an Indian spearing fish. The five ribbons were won by Mrs. N. Baptiste, Mrs. J. Baptiste, Mrs. E. Baptiste, Mrs. J. Kruger and Mrs. E. Stalkia." (From the Oliver Echo, December 8, 1937).

Mr. Anthony Walsh was teacher at the Inkameep school at that time and achieved outstanding success with both the children and parents.

The first Scout and Cub troops were organized in Oliver in 1932; the first Scoutmaster was the late P. C. Coates, followed by Bert Hall, who in turn was succeeded by J. H. Mitchell who held that position for many years. The First Cubmaster was Lance Tayler. The girl guides were organized in 1934-35.

During the 30's activities slowed down because of the hard times. A lot of road work was done with relief crews and one of the major tasks done with relief work was the removal of a famous land mark, the Overhanging Rock at Vaseux Lake. With automobile and truck traffic increasing very rapidly this corner was becoming hazardous and high loads were not able to pass underneath.

In 1934 St. Paul's Lutheran Church was built, Rev. A. Krahenbil in charge. He was the first Lutheran pastor in the South Okanagan, serving Oliver and six other communities besides, until 1945, when he was transferred to Chicago. The call of the Okanagan was too strong and he returned in 1956.

In 1935 a small boom in mining was noted with the reopening of the Morning Star at Fairview and the Dividend at Osoyoos. The present building of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was built that year. The Home Cash Grocery (Berne Pickering) was offering Ontario cheese 20c per lb., Kellogg's Corn Flakes, 3 pkgs for 25c, pink salmon 11c per tin. The Co-op Exchange was selling Five Roses Flour at \$3.15 per 98 lb sack and at the Star Meat Market, fresh salmon was 25c per lb. Collen's Department store's mid-summer sale offered bathing suits \$1.89—\$2.95; silk hose 2 pr. for 89c; pastel colored silk dresses \$2.79; men's blue denim overalls, 89c, workshirts 79c, wool socks 19c, and work shoes \$2.69. Fairweather's hardware was selling 1 gal. thermos jugs \$2.25; galvanized wash boilers \$1.55; big preserving kettles .98c and a gasoline camp stove for \$7.50. Paving (black-top) from the Border to Oliver was completed that year.

In 1937 the Oliver-Osoyoos Hospital Society was formed to raise funds for a much-needed hospital. When sufficient money had been raised, together with a Government grant, a building was started at

Oliver and on November 29, 1942 St. Martin's Hospital, under the capable supervision of the Sisters of St. Ann, was officially opened. On November 30th the first patient, Mrs. J. Barnay, gave birth to a son, Martin Barnay.

On May 16, 1935 an historic event took place in the Oliver-Osoyoos area. Colonel Pragnall, escorted by five red-coated R. C.M.P. officers representing His Majesty King George VI, came to the Inkameep Reservation to present to Chief Baptiste George a silver Jubilee Medal. Mr. Coleman, the Indian Agent, was present, as was Magistrate G. F. Guernsey of Penticton, who had been for many years with the North West Mounted Police as that body was originally known, and other interested persons.

"The old chief, nearing ninety, and his wife, Cecile, were very proud that day. Baptiste was not an hereditary chief, but Cecile was the daughter of the previous chief, Gregoir, and at his death in 1907 Baptiste had been appointed chief. He had been a loyal and generous citizen and during the first World War had been presented with a Union Jack for his generous subscriptions for Liberty Bonds. He was a good farmer and cattleman and his reservation was upheld as a model one.

On behalf of the "TYHEE GEORGE" Colonel Pragnall had come to present the Silver Jubilee Medal to the old Chief. He stood very straight and tall while the Colonel pinned the medal on and then saluted him—the only Indian in Canada to receive this medal. Colonel Pragnall then presented a Jubilee medal to Dr. R. B. White of Penticton, who after graduating from McGill had come to Fairview where he had ministered to Indian and white alike; the medal was "for long and faithful service to the state." For many years the Indians had called him their "white brother"; now with the dual ceremony performed he was a "blood brother" of the Chief.

The Chief then came forward and through his son, Narcisse, who acted as interpreter, spoke fittingly for the occasion, standing straight and tall despite his many years, his large black hat in his left hand, gesturing with his right. His kind are gone, we will never see them more—truly one of nature's noblemen". (O.H.S. Report No. 21, 1957—pages 21-22.)

Mr. J. H. Mitchell, the present Magistrate at Oliver was appointed to that post on October 16, 1930. At that time he was the youngest magistrate in British Columbia, and this year (1960) will have had 30 years continuous service in the same post, which will also be a record.

In 1928 it was felt there was an urgent need for a district nurse

and through the efforts of the late Grote Stirling, M.P. and Major Fraser of Okanagan Falls, a nurse was appointed. Miss Martha Twiddy, a graduate of the Peterborough General Hospital, with a certificate in Public Health nursing and a member of the Victorian Order of Nurses, volunteered for the appointment. Stationed at Oliver, this meant travelling north to Okanagan Falls and south to Osoyoos, west to the almost deserted town of Fairview and east to the Inkameep Indian Reserve, where at that time there were about 150 Indians living. A car was supplied her but it meant travelling over roads that were little more than trails and even the main roads at that time were dusty, full of chuck holes and washboards. On call 24 hours a day, the nurse's duties included besides nursing, maternity cases and the Public Health work in the schools, T.B. and Child Welfare, a rather phenomenal task for a young woman from the city. Two years later Miss Twiddy was followed by Miss Kitteringham and in turn by Miss Isobel Craig (Mrs. Tom Nichol), Miss Mahon (Mrs. McFarland, Naramata), Miss Anne Hall, Miss Lucy Crafter (Mrs. F. W. Hack), Miss Pliska (Mrs. Fletcher). In 1934 Major Fraser built a small clinic in Oliver in memory of his mother. After using her bedroom for office work and the clothes closet for baby scales and other equipment this was indeed a red letter day for these hard working women. Miss Mahon was the nurse in charge when the clinic was opened. In 1945 the V.O.N. was succeeded by a public health nurse supplied by the Department of Public Health.

With the establishment of a church in Oliver by a Presbyterian minister, Mr. H. Feir, services were held in the school twice monthly. Mr. Feir's means of transportation was a Model T Ford which he called his "Presbyterian Jitney". It had hard tires and the washboard roads of those days did not add to the comfort of the good man and his wife, who always accompanied him. A portable organ was carried in the back seat at which Mrs. Feir officiated. There was pioneering in 20's and the 30's as well as in the 1800's. In 1932 a new school room was built on what is now Main Street and the church services were held there until the Community Hall was available. In 1931 the first women's organization was formed, the W.A. to the United Church, some of the Protestant churches having united by then. The Pentecostal adherents took over the old school until the erection of their own church, made possible by the purchase of one of the government tobacco sheds. Rev. A. Grieve was the first pastor. However the German Baptists with a small following had the honor of building the first church in 1936—Rev. H. Rumpel, pastor. They were followed soon after by the

Catholics in 1937 who built a hall and church combined, Father A. L. McIntyre in charge. Father Cullinan was the first missionary priest in Osoyoos. Mass was said in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Atherton for two or three years before. In 1938-39 the United Church was built. In 1948 the Lutheran Church was built. In 1949 St. Christopher's Anglican Church was built; previous to that services had been held in the United church or the Community Hall, whichever was available. The first service was held in the basement January 1, 1950, and the first service in the new church was a confirmation service, April 16, 1950. Bishop Clark officiating. As St. Christopher is the patron saint of travellers and as Osoyoos is situated on the crossroads of highways 97 and 3 Bishop Clark in naming the church felt it was fitting to remember the travellers of our highways thus. About the same time the Jehovah Witnesses acquired a building for their church.

Continued growth of the district necessitated further school accommodation and in 1932 a one room building was erected, quickly followed by a second, a third and a fourth room, later added to by two rooms from the abandoned Testalinda school. On May 12, 1951 a 13 room Elementary School was opened and in 1955 four more class rooms, Home economics and industrial arts rooms and gymnasium-auditorium were added with an enrollment in 1957-58 of 522 pupils and an additional 115 at the Oliver High.

The first building on the new townsite (not yet opened) was the Osoyoos Co-Operative packing house, erected in 1932 at a cost of \$1,200.00 which has grown to become a structure worth more than a quarter million dollars. In 1946 the privately-owned McLean and FitzPatrick house was opened and in 1947 the second co-operative organization built the Monashee packing house. Both of these houses have had extensive and costly improvements added to their buildings and cold storage plants since.

In 1934 a Community Hall approximately 70x90 feet, costing \$5,000.00, to provide a place for sports, recreation and meetings was built under the supervision of Harvey Boone of Oliver. The funds for the building were raised by subscriptions, volunteer labor and by dances, concerts, teas, etc., and over the years has proved that the farsightedness of the citizens of that time was not too optimistic. It has weathered many financial storms and reorganizing but it is still one of the most valuable assets of the Community.

In 1936 a small sawmill was started on the east side of the lake where numerous motels are now located. N. W. Barnett, who had been running a mill at Sidley, moved it down there; the next year Jorde

Bros. of Greenwood took it over; two or three years later they moved it to Peanut Lake and in 1945 it was purchased by the Osoyoos Sawmills, Ltd. At that time it had a capacity of from 12,000 - 15,000 B.F. per day. In 1946 it burned down but was rebuilt and two years later was moved to a site on the west shore of Osoyoos Lake. In 1950 extensive improvements, including change over from diesel to electricity, stepped production up over 100 percent of the capacity of the original plant. However, another fire, in 1959, together with the increasing scarcity of available timber, caused the share holders to sell to the Oliver Sawmills Company and the mill is now closed down.

Increasing pressure was being put on the government in 1934 to open up the new townsite which had been reserved in the original survey for the Southern Okanagan Lands Project. In 1935 the survey was started and in 1937 the first lots were put on the market. The first was bought by Albert English and he was also the first to move on to the new townsite from the old one. He opened a cafe and confectionery, garage and auto court. Walter Spencer bought the garage shortly after. George Carlson opened the first general store in 1938 and sold the same year to K. Samol who joined the Red and White chain. He also built a 13 room hotel with licenced premises and coffee shop which was opened that same year. He sold the next year to Nat Bell of Vancouver who in turn sold to Harry Little of Burns Lake and in 1945 he, Little, sold to J. C. Armstrong. One year later Armstrong sold to Yusep and Stokes and in 1947 Stokes sold his share back to Armstrong. In 1950 a new wing was added, giving 28 fully modern rooms and in 1955 the first cocktail lounge, the Bamboo Room, a new coffee shop and dining room and air conditioning in the beer parlor gave Osoyoos one of the most modern and up-to-date hostelrys in the Interior. W. Yusep is now the sole owner. In 1948 the Santos Hotel was opened: it includes housekeeping rooms.

The Osoyoos Evaporator Company was formed in 1935. H. P. Mahler was in charge and P. D. Huxley ran the operation successfully until in 1945 fire destroyed the plant. As the Tree Fruit Board could not give assurance of sufficient apples to carry on the company did not rebuild. Also in 1938 A. W. Gilmour of Gilmour Flour Mills, Kamloops, in company with George Hannington, started a small grist mill to produce whole wheat flour and breakfast cereal. In 1939 they sold out to Eric Lohlein of Bridesville and it is now known as Lohlein and Gyles, Flour Feed and Farm Machinery.

Dawson and Plaskett had the first hauling and transfer business

with offices on the new townsite before it was opened.

The Osoyoos Mines, in the foothills west of Osoyoos have had an interesting career. Discovered by Jack and George Bowerman of Oroville, Washington, in the 1890's, it was worked intermittently for years. In 1908 Paul Mcdermott and Arthur Madden worked it for some months and again in 1917 Charlie Antonsone and another man from Oroville, worked it on a percentage basis for the Frank Syndicate of New York. Hand-picking it, they averaged \$800.00 a carload, but missed a solid block of rich ore by inches; this was located later by diamond drills. Frank was the father of the boy killed by Leopold and Loeb in Chicago about 1920 "for a thrill". In 1931 Professor J. O. Howells of Calgary became interested in the property. A syndicate was formed of 7 Calgary citizens known as the Northern Syndicate and included R. B. Bennett, former Premier of Canada, Pat Burns of Burns Meat Packing Co. and John I. McFarlane of the Canadian Wheat Board, and in 1933 preliminary operations were commenced. New machinery was brought in and the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. ran a power line to the mine in 1936. At the height of operations some 65 men were employed. Extensive diamond drilling was carried on and a cyanide plant was installed to recover the ore from the tailings. The first gold brick was shipped in 1938, weighing 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Gold being worth \$30.00 an ounce at that time, the brick was valued at \$11,000.00. The concentrates were hauled by Dawson and Plaskett by truck to the Haynes siding, 4 miles south of Oliver, and shipped by C.P.R. to Tacoma, Wash., to the smelter there. This mine was a big factor in the early development of Osoyoos. At the height of operation the payroll there averaged as high as \$8,500.00 per month. Many of the miners purchased orchard land and with the help of their families raised tomatoes, cantaloupes, melons, etc. between rows of young trees. After the mine closed most of them stayed with their orchards. Unfortunately the gold-bearing quartz became exhausted and on March 1, 1940 the mine closed for good. The machinery and buildings were dismantled and sold.

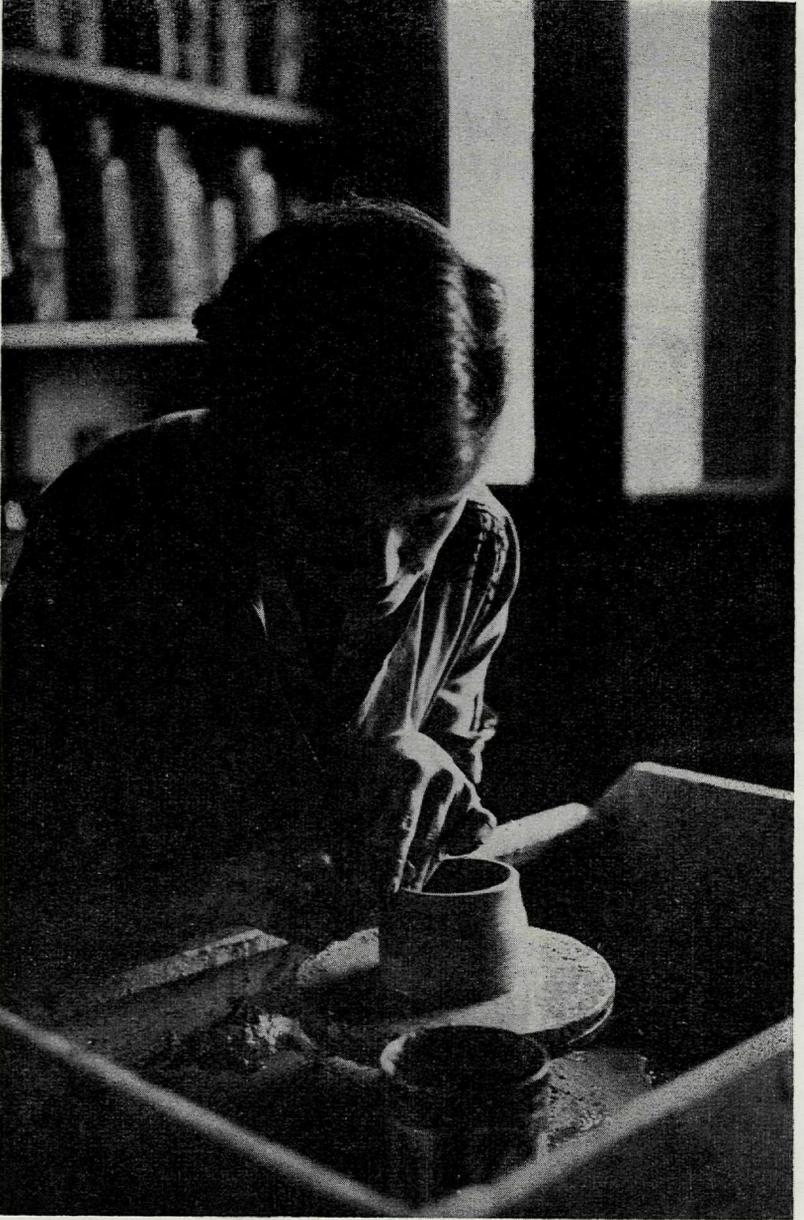
Constable L. Newington was the first R.C.M.P. officer stationed at Osoyoos when the first detachment was opened there in 1939; he was assisted through the war years by Constable Wallace Ireton. Constable Newington was later transferred to Alberta where he rose to the rank of Staff Sergeant and is now out of the service. Constable M. Marcus was the first B.C.P.P. at Osoyoos. He succeeded Constable Newington, was taken over by the R.C.M.P., promoted to Corporal, transferred to Dawson Creek, promoted to Staff Sergeant and is now

at Kamloops. Constable Newington was followed by Cpl. Ken Bond, Cpl. Wm. Wallace, (now Staff Sergeant at Chilliwack,) Constable Al Quinn from the B.C.P.P., appointed Corporal at Osoyoos; transferred to Grand Forks as Sergeant. The present officer in charge is Cpl. Zorn from North Vancouver.

In 1940 McNaughton's Cannery, Ltd., was formed and operated on what is now 1st Avenue until 1944, but as there was no room to expand there the cannery was moved north of the sawmill and alongside the railroad. A new company was formed with authorized capital of \$100,000.00 and a 400 percent increase in capacity. However the plant found itself unable to operate and in 1956 sold out to York Farms (Canada Packers). They put in considerable improvements, and it was their only fruit processing plant in Western Canada. Their volume output was reduced so much because of low-priced American fruit and tomatoes on the Canadian market that they, too, were forced to suspend operations. William Hocksteiner and Harvey Ross were the first butchers in the new townsite. In 1942 Ross decided to go ranching and Hocksteiner carried on under the name of "Pioneer Meat Market" and although "Bill" is not with us any more the family still carry on the business which now also includes an up-to-date locker plant, meat curing and sausage business.

In 1940 the first Board of Trade was formed, H. C. Dawson, president, and Victor Samol, secretary-treasurer. Over the years the Board of Trade has been instrumental in bringing about many improvements and has accomplished numerous developments that have resulted in the progress and growth of Osoyoos both in the town and rural areas. Such things as increased fire protection, railway service and the lowering of differential freight rates, the first policeman, the first doctor, paving of Main Street and farm roads, trees on Main Street, the International View Point, electrical power, Christmas Light-up, signs and pamphlets advertising Osoyoos were all projects the Board of Trade sponsored or worked for.

To be continued.



MISS DORIS CORDY

The Cordy Family—Miss Doris Cordy

MRS. H. C. WHITAKER

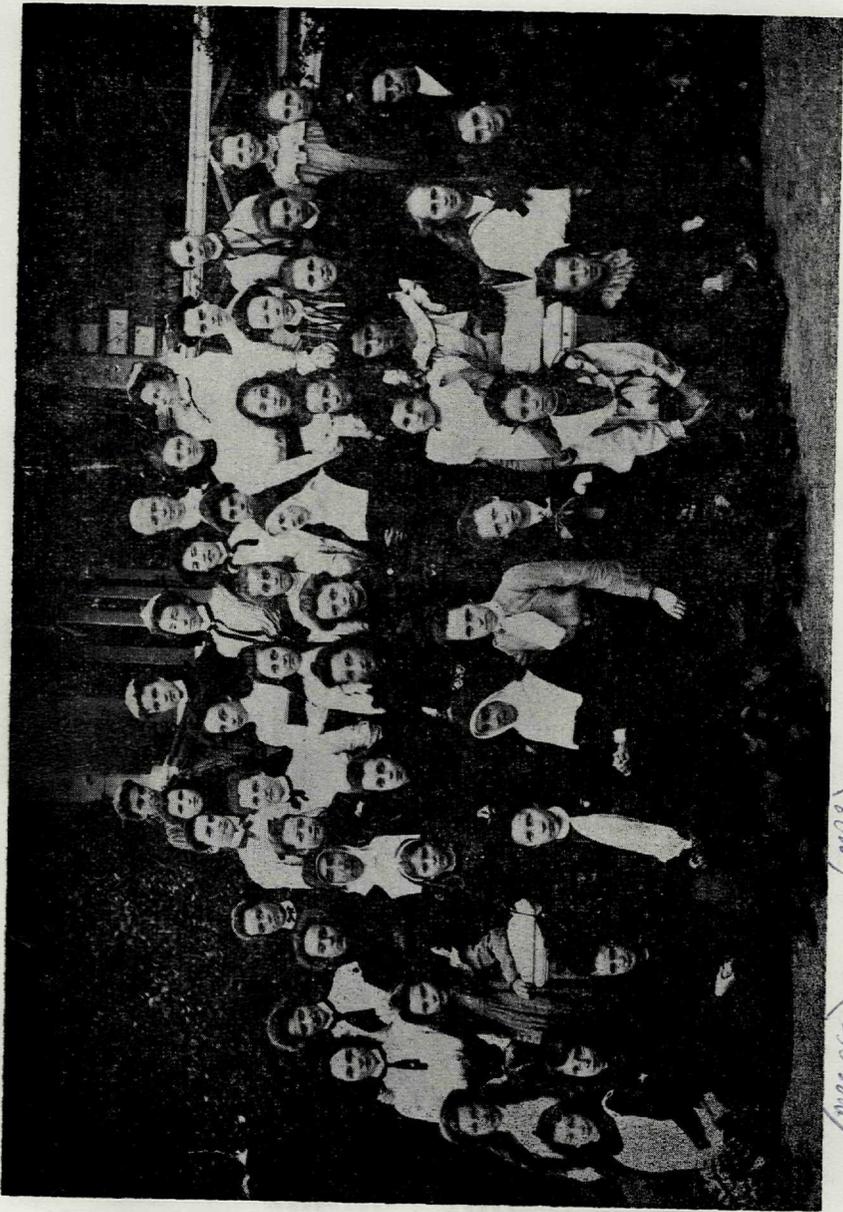
“No handicraftman’s art can with our art compare;
We potters make our pots for what we potters are.”

Charles Cordy came from Suffolk, England, in 1903. He helped with the survey of orchard lands in the Summerland district. His wife and three little daughters, Mabel, Doris and Joan, came in 1904. They made their home in the lower Jones Flat district under what is still known as Cordy Hill. Later they were to receive visitors there from all parts of Canada.

A great deal of latent talent was displayed by local people working with the Summerland Art League. Their Log Cabin Studio was formally opened by Mr. J. W. Jones, M.P.P., in June, 1922. The clay of the near-by cliffs, with a small amount from Medicine Hat added, made a “slip” excellent for pottery making.

The gifted Cordy family worked at this skill for many years. Miniature life-like animals, graceful vases, bowls with Indian design, and beautifully coloured and glazed articles give pleasure in many homes here and throughout Canada. There is a display of this unique and excellent work in the Penticton Museum. It has also been shown upon request at the Canadian National Exhibition and at a display of handicrafts in Montreal.

With the passing of Joan, wife of Noel Higgin, last Easter, we were bereaved of the last member of this talented and hospitable family. Summerland is richer for their sojourn there.



MRS. AEL HALLEWS SCHOOL, YALE, B.C.
FORSTER

MRS. C. F. BENNETT

All Hallows School, Yale, B.C.

MRS. V. E. BENNETT

At first glance, this story of All Hallows School may seem out of place in an Okanagan History, nevertheless the school is a part of the history of British Columbia; then too, the training received there by the many mothers and grandmothers, living in the Okanagan, who attended the school, has contributed largely to the educational and cultural development of all Valley towns. The school buildings are no more; before many years have passed there will be no one left to remember; so, humbly I dedicate this short history to the Sisters and teachers of All Hallows, and to the happy life we led there.

The story begins as Bishop Sillitoe travelled through the small towns along the Fraser River, before, and during construction of the C.P.R. He was much concerned for the welfare of the Indian girls on the Reserves; no provision had been made by the Government for training or education which would fit them to cope with the new way of life brought about by the coming of the White Man. On one of his trips to England, the Bishop visited the All Hallows Sisterhood convent at Ditchingham; he was much impressed by the dedicated lives of the Sisters and the high standard of education provided in their school.

After his return to British Columbia, still worried over conditions on the Indian Reserves, he wrote to the Mother Superior of the English convent asking if two or three Sisters could come out West to establish a school for Indian girls. Consent was immediately given, the little town of Yale was chosen as a suitable site, and in 1884 two Sisters, Sister Amy and Sister Alice, arrived there.

The account of the difficult journey is a story in itself and must wait for a future time. But we can picture their arrival; two women, used to the peaceful surroundings of their English convent, what they must have suffered! They had their first glimpse of Yale, the little village on the banks of the mighty river, rugged mountains towering all around, the straggling street and shabby wooden buildings, mostly saloons, for they arrived during the construction of the C.P.R.

They were probably cheered by the sight of the little Church, built by the Royal Engineers in 1859 and consecrated in 1860. Next to it the small cottage which was to be their home and a day school for Indian girls. Quite soon the Sisters realized that, if they had facilities for boarding the girls, they could reach farther Reserves

and make greater progress in training and education. With the completion of the railroad the large house built by Mr. Andrew Onderdonk, contractor, situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile west of the town, became available and was acquired by the Sisters and a number of native girls taken in as boarders.

A short time later, Bishop Sillitoe again came to the Sisters with a problem. Parents in isolated areas of his Diocese frequently consulted him regarding the education of their daughters. Would the Sisters help? The response was, as usual, immediate; two wings were added to the Onderdonk house, one containing dormitories, school-rooms, etc., for the Indian girls, and the other a refectory, dormitory, playroom and bathrooms for the white girls, a cottage at the gates was adapted as a schoolroom and the stable rebuilt as a Chapel. And so, in 1890, All Hallows School for girls became a reality. 40-50 girls were accommodated; they came from all over B.C., from the Cariboo, the Kootenays, the coastal towns and even from the Yukon.

The educational standard was of the highest; qualified teachers prepared pupils for matriculation, for music examinations, art, sewing and other subjects..

For twenty-five years the school flourished and became famous. On their Canadian tour, the Duke and Duchess of York (later King George and Queen Mary) had their train stop at the gates of the school, their interest due to the fact that their Sandringham home was near the mother Convent. The Duke and Duchess walked up the driveway between rows of white and Indian girls, who were singing the school song and waving branches of maple leaves. They chatted for a time with the Sisters and signed the guest book before leaving.

After the First War, as the population of the Province increased and other boarding schools were opened, parents probably thought the larger centres could offer greater advantages for their children. The attendance fell off, the Indian Department moved the Indian school to Lytton, so, finally in 1920, it was with regret decided to close the school and the Sisters returned to England.

Now all that remains of the buildings is a rubble-filled cellar; the huge maple tree by the gate and the acacias which lined the fence are still there. As we drive along the highway we can look down and still see things as they were. We see the gardens, hear the bell tolling for Prime and Vespers, the long line of girls in their white veils, joined by Indian girls in blue with red pinafores and caps wending

All Hallows School, Yale, B.C.

their way to the beautiful Chapel. We remember the platform over "the brook" where in summer the younger pupils did lessons and which in winter was flooded for skating. A few yards east were the playing fields with tennis courts, fruit trees and wonderful big rocks round which small girls played house.

All that is gone, but to show we still remember, a year or so ago all "old girls" were contacted and asked to contribute to a memorial of some kind to the Sisters who sacrificed so much. Contributions poured in. The committee decided that, there being nothing to mark where the school had been, it would be best to place a plaque in the old Church. There being more than enough money a pair of brass Altar vases were purchased and suitably inscribed.

On June 10th, 1960, about 125 "girls" including 8 of the Indian pupils, converged on Yale. The village had not seen so much excitement since the gold rush. By bus and by car they came from all parts of the Province to assemble by the Church of St. John the Divine. Such a laughing and chattering and cries of "who were you?" and "do you remember?" with perhaps a hint of sadness, for even in happy memories there is sorrow for days which can never be again. At 2:30 P.M. all chatter was hushed as we entered the Church. Bishop Gower, the Vicar, and visiting clergy conducted a short but beautiful service during which the Bishop dedicated the vases and consecrated the plaque to the memory of

Sister Alice	Sister Amy
Sister Althea	Sister Agatha
Sister Elizabeth Ann	Sister Margaret
Sister Constance	Sister Lousia
Sister Mabel	Sister Eileen

Sister Elizabeth Margaret

After the service a delicious tea was served in the Community Hall, more reminiscing and talk and at about 6:00 P.M. many weary mothers and grandmothers departed for home, secure in the knowledge that All Hallows School will never be entirely forgotten.

Wording of the plaque

“THIS PLAQUE COMMEMORATES THE WORK AND DEVOTION OF THE SISTERS OF THE COMMUNITY OF ALL HALLOWS, DITCHINGHAM, ENGLAND, WHO CAME TO YALE, B.C., AT THE INVITATION OF THE RIGHT REVEREND A. W. SILLITOE, FIRST BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW WESTMINSTER. THE SISTERS BEGAN PAROCHIAL MISSION WORK AMONG THE INDIAN PEOPLE IN 1884; AN INDIAN MISSION SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN 1885; AND ALL HALLOWS CANADIAN SCHOOL IN 1890. THE SCHOOLS, LOCATED $\frac{3}{4}$ OF A MILE WEST OF THIS CHURCH, WERE CLOSED LATER. THE SISTERS RETURNED TO ENGLAND IN 1920.”

Catherine and Joseph Dunne

MRS. H. COCHRANE

Among the early pioneers of the North Okanagan were Catherine and Joseph Dunne. Catherine Gannon was born in the County of Kildare, Ireland, on March 7th, 1853, one of three daughters. Their mother died while still a young woman and after Catherine had completed her education in a convent she returned home to keep house for her father. Later she went to London, England, and worked as a seamstress for three or four years, then returned to Ireland. In the spring of 1881 she left Ireland to come to Canada to marry Joseph Dunne, travelling by way of New York in order to visit her father's brother, where she stayed for several months before travelling to Yale, B.C., to be married.

Joseph Dunne was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, August 15th, 1846, the youngest of a family of four sons and a daughter. When quite a young man he decided to seek his fortune in Australia and accordingly went to Brisbane to work for his brother, Andrew, for several years. He then decided to go to New Zealand and after a year there took passage on a sailing ship bound for San Francisco by way of Cape Horn. After working at different jobs and in different places for several years he heard of the Canadian Pacific Railway line being built and he therefore travelled to the Fraser Canyon and obtained a job with the construction company near Yale.

On September 19th, 1881, at Yale, B.C., he was married to Catherine Gannon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father LeJeune. About two years after their marriage he again decided to move on to new fields and in 1883 took up a pre-emption at Larkin, B.C. By this time Catherine and Joseph had two daughters, Mary, born near Yale in 1882 (Mrs. MacDonald), and Margaret (Mrs. Cochrane), born at Emory Bar in 1883. Three sons were born to them while living at Larkin. Of the three, only Fintan survived, the other two dying in infancy. Another daughter, Catherine (Mrs. LeDuc), was also born at Larkin.

Joseph Dunne worked away from home a considerable part of the time, leaving Catherine to look after the farm and their young children. A band of Indians used to camp near the Dunne farm and sometimes when her husband was away from home Catherine would be afraid and take the children and hide in the bush near their home. Water for the family had to be hauled a considerable distance up a steep bank and that task was one that the children had to perform as

soon as they were old enough to carry pails of water. We can hardly picture, familiar as we are with all the conveniences of modern living, the difficulties encountered by the early settlers in their every-day lives with no running water, no electricity, and in case of illness no doctor. When Fintan Dunne was about six years of age he had a severe illness and was taken to Victoria to Dr. Helmeken for treatment. For ordinary illnesses there were only the neighbours to call upon for assistance.

Catherine and Joseph Dunne lived on the home farm for many years, followed by their son, Fintan, who farmed the land until a few years ago when he moved closer to Armstrong.

Catherine Dunne died on 27th December 1924, and Joseph Dunne on 17th March 1929. They were both buried near the Roman Catholic Church on the O'Keefe property. Of their children only two daughters survive, Mrs. Margaret Cochrane of Vernon and Mrs. Catherine LeDuc of Otter Lake Road, near Armstrong.



Front row, left to right: Mrs. Lipsett, first Director of B.C. Women's Institute. Mr. G. H. Bulyea, first Lieut.-Governor of Alberta, 1905. (Brother of Mrs. Lipsett). Mrs. Bulyea.

Back row, left to right: Dr. R. C. Lipsett, pioneer of Peachland, Naramata and Summerland. Brother of Mrs. J. M. Robinson. Mrs. J. M. Robinson. Mr. J. M. Robinson, promoter of Okanagan districts and Peachland mines.

Anna Euphemia Kidston

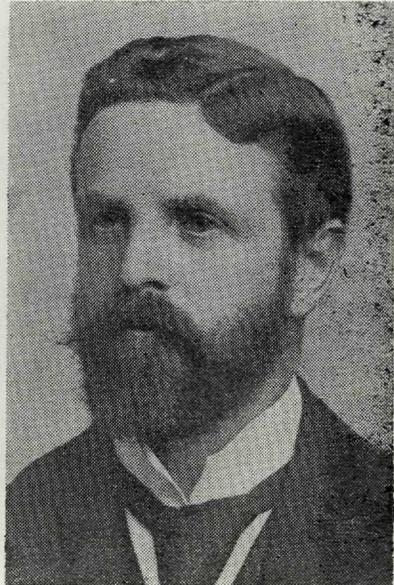
An Appreciation by J. R. KIDSTON

My mother's life, which covered the period 1866 to 1960, can be divided into five phases.

The first was as a child and girl brought up in Glasgow and Stirling, the daughter of Richard Cunliffe, a ship-builder and ship-owner, and his wife Euphemia Lang. The second was as a young married woman in India, where my father was in business as a life insurance manager. Neither of these phases are of particular interest for the purpose of this article for the Okanagan Historical Society



ANNA E. KIDSTON



JOHN KIDSTON

Report, but they are essential to the understanding of the subsequent phases.

The third phase started with my mother's arrival in Vernon in 1904. She was then of a type not uncommon in the Okanagan in the first quarter of this century—the wives of Scottish, English and Irish gentry who had come to the Valley on the assurances of the Agent-General for British Columbia in London that all a man needed was enough money to buy his land, plant his orchard and live on for ten years when his orchard would be producing tremendous crops

and he would be in clover for life. So my mother settled down in Coldstream in a large house on Long Lake, having paused long enough in Vernon to see the house built and for me to be born. Naturally, her life at that time followed the pattern to which she was accustomed, and she ran her house complete with cook, nurse and gardener, and enjoyed life enormously. The house, known as "Miktow", was open to all and sundry, particularly to the young men from the old country with no homes who were pressed to make Miktow their headquarters. I can remember from my earliest days the house being alive with guests, especially on Sundays when open house was kept.

In ten years the orchards were bearing and, as predicted by the Agent-General, were producing tremendous crops. However, contrary to his predictions, the returns at best no more than met the cost of production, and the money had by then run out. Also, there was a war on. This was the beginning of phase four. By now there was no cook in the kitchen, or gardener in the garden, but although when she came to Vernon my mother was a complete stranger to kitchen stove, laundry tub and shovel, she now found herself a better cook than the cook and more green-thumbed than the gardener. Miktow continued without apparent change, and certainly with no diminution of visitors. My mother had by this time adopted the cows as her own, and was dairy-maid and butter maker as well as cook and housekeeper. And she continued to enjoy life stupendously.

In 1932 my father died, and I look on this as the beginning of the final phase, which was to last for twenty-eight years. By this time my brother had taken over the management of the orchard, but an orchard in the thirties was almost a liability. So my mother turned Miktow into a Guest House, and ran it for four years until it was bought by the late Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bishop in 1935. For the next few years until the beginning of the Second War she kept house first for my brother and then for me, and when war broke out she moved to Victoria.

Following the end of the war, my mother moved into a small apartment in Vernon. Here she continued her flair for hospitality by entertaining her young grandchildren and their friends. For many years she was a familiar sight trudging along Pleasant Valley Road to visit friends, or accompanied by numerous small fry, heading for the gravel pit where she had set up a golf course.

When my mother finally had to admit that she was getting too old to live alone, she stayed first with my sister in Coldstream, then with another daughter in Victoria.

My mother had a happy life. The main reason was that she had little interest in material things, but was deeply interested in people and had a host of friends, both old and new, with whom she kept in touch till the end. The other reason was that she refused to become set in her ways and was able to see the point of view of each rising generation, and to adapt herself to the changing outlook on life of the human race over nearly a century. When well on in years she decided it was time she learned to drive a car, and learn she did—in a sort of way, and much to the danger of all on the roads, especially when she and her life-long friend Mrs. W. McGee Armstrong would set off for Vancouver over the then far from perfect highway. Her driving career ended, much to the relief of her family, with a collision with a cow, and a firm stand by the family that she was a menace on the road: "Ridiculous nonsense".

Finally the strain of keeping up with events and people became too much even for her stout heart, and after a very short illness she died on 2nd February 1960.

We Will Remember Them

George Carlile Benmore died in Kelowna on March 1, 1960, at the age of 87. Coming to the Okanagan from England 58 years ago, he was active in the fruit industry for many years. His widow and two sons survive. His name was long associated with the production of Gilbert and Sullivan operas—H.M.S. Pinafore in 1906, The Pirates of Penzance in the following year, and then Patience. Going to Summerland in 1924 he formed the original "Summerland Players" club, which, with a choral group, still operates. In addition to Pinafore and The Pirates, this organization performed The Gondoliers and The Yeoman of the Guard.

He was one of the most enthusiastic workers in the early regattas, and took part in the rowing competitions. He was made a life member of Little Theatre when that group was organized in 1949.

Alexander D. Broomfield, who died in Princeton, June 1960, at the age of 81, came to this province in 1897 to operate a livery stable at Phoenix, and six years later engaged in freighting at Midway. He also drove the stage between Greenwood and Camp McKinney. He moved to Princeton in 1906 and built the hotel there in 1912, operating it till 1945. He leaves a son in Princeton and a daughter in Savona.

Mr. W. C. Hitchner, in partnership with his brother, entered the real estate field in Kelowna in 1904. Five years later the pair estab-

lished a lumber company at what was later to become Westbank. They later (1929) farmed at High River, Alberta. Mr. Hitchner died in Phoenix, Arizona, on December 8, 1959 in his 75th year.

A pioneer B.C. merchant died in Shaughnessy Hospital in the person of *William Albert Wagenhauser*, formerly of Princeton. As long ago as 1910 he owned stores in Penticton and Princeton. He served as president of Princeton Board of Trade and of the Associated Boards of Trade of the area in the 1930's. He was also president of the Princeton branch of the Canadian Legion and chairman of the Blakeburn Relief Fund after the mining disaster. During the Second World War he was employed by Vancouver Civil Defence.

One of Penticton's oldest pioneers died in hospital in that city at the age of 92. He was *John Perkins Parrott*, a resident of the valley for 64 years, for he arrived in Peachland in 1896. He married in Vernon but moved to Penticton as foreman for Tom Ellis. Later he joined the municipal water department and was in charge of road and creek maintenance for 21 years till retirement. His widow, one son and six daughters survive.

The Kelowna Courier of May 20, 1960, states—"A man who brought his family from Oregon to Westbank by covered wagon, *John Abbott Bailey*, died recently at Vernon in his 95th year.

The old "Goldie" house occupied by the Baileys on their arrival at Hall's Landing, as Westbank was then known, still stands. Born in Kansas, December 7, 1865, John Bailey travelled by covered wagon to Oregon when he was eight. In 1885 he married Emma Jane Pentecost and 10 years later, with their three children, they set out for the Okanagan, arriving at Hall's Landing early in December, one of the first half-dozen families in that west-side district. Three children were born there. Pre-empting land, Mr. Bailey built a home, later known as the "Faulkner place", and worked as a carpenter and stonemason around Kelowna. In 1910 he cut the stone for the building of St. Michael and All Angels' Church at Kelowna. He also installed an irrigation system at Fintry. The family moved to Winfield in 1904, and Mr. Bailey later saw service in World War I in France. Returning home, he lost a leg in a logging accident at South Kelowna, but continued his trade of carpentry, to which he now added shoe-repairing, living at Falkland, where in 1935 he drew the plans for and supervised the building of the Community Hall.

Mrs. Bailey pre-deceased in 1944; a son and daughter also pre-deceased, leaving five sons and three daughters, 39 grandchildren, 100 great-grandchildren and four great-great grandchildren.

Joseph Casorso died in February 19, 1960, aged 75, at Kelowna. The son of John Casorso, he was born in the original Father Pandosy Mission, where his father was employed by the priest before he acquired land of his own. He played a major part in the construction and management of the Casorso Block on Bernard Avenue, built in 1913, and in 1930 he purchased orchards and other properties to the extent of about 8,000 acres. He operated an orchard and packinghouse business until 1934 when he entered the sheep and cattle business. His late residence in Joe Rich stands on part of his original holdings, much of which has been subdivided and disposed of. At present his land extends into the Black Mountain district and Gallagher Flats area, plus additional ranges in the Westbank and Winfield districts.

He leaves seven brothers. His father and mother died in 1921 and 1932 respectively and his sister in 1939. His wife, Ethel, whom he married in 1934, pre-deceased in 1946.

An old-timer of Vernon passed away on September 12, 1960, in the person of *Mr. Fred Cooper*. He was 84 less a few days, having been born at Hamilton, Ont., on September 26, 1876. He came to Vernon in 1897 to work for W. T. Shatford in his general store on Barnard Avenue. In 1904 he bought out Mr. Shatford and built a store next door for the sale of groceries. This he later sold to T. O'Keefe, but carried on a grocery business in the old store, retiring in 1951. His wife pre-deceased in 1957. Three sons and a daughter survive, including Robert of Vernon.

The death occurred in Armstrong Hospital on August 31 this year of a pioneer of Sugar Lake, *William Jacob Fraser*, at the age of 88. His early years were spent in Iowa, but he arrived in Revelstoke in 1897, and after a period of trap line and similar work in that area, settled at Sugar Lake, his home for many years. He built Fraser Lodge at the upper end of the lake. He was staying at the Okanagan Hotel in Vernon the night it burned to the ground, and assisted in rousing the sleeping guests. He sold his property in 1954 and moved to Okanagan Landing, but made frequent trips to his old haunts at Sugar Lake. Two nieces survive, both in Vernon.

The Vancouver Province reported on June 9, 1960, that *Alan Muirhead*, 64, bachelor and World War I veteran, died in his sleep at Ewing's Landing, where he first located in 1910.

Old timers of Keremeos will recall *George Kirby*, who arrived there in 1898 and built and operated a general store in the Upper Townsite, and also the Keremeos Hotel when the Great Northern Railway laid its tracks in the valley. He moved to the United States in 1917 and

died in Spokane, Wash., at the age of 93. Three daughters reside in Oliver, Osoyoos and Keremoes respectively.

A long and full life ended on May 3, 1960 for *Frederick Charles Warner*, a resident of the valley for 69 years, chiefly at Shuswap Falls. A native of Birmingham, England, he arrived in Vancouver soon after the great fire. After 55 years of farming he retired to Okanagan Landing Road. He was 92 at the time of his death. Four daughters and two sons reside in Vernon. Another daughter lives at Oyama.

Robert Allison, 89, veteran of the Klondike Gold Rush and a long-time fruit grower of Oyama, passed away on August 17. Born in Ireland, he came to Canada in 1892, working at first near Brandon, Manitoba. He then came west to Victoria, where he was present at the funeral of Judge Begbie. Next he proceeded to the Klondike by way of the Stikine River, and carried the mail from Dawson to Whitehorse by dog team and by horse sleigh. Later he lived in the Cariboo, mining around Quesnel and Barkerville. In 1907 he settled on the east side of Woods Lake, where he planted 30 acres of fruit trees. Six years later he married Dorothea Coward and established a home in what was by this time known as Oyama. Kelowna became their home in 1952, when Mr. Allison became incapacitated due to a leg injury and near-blindness. Mrs. Allison has contributed much to the work of O.H.S.

Mrs. Louis Campbell-Brown, one of Vernon's most revered residents, died at the end of April, 1960 at the age of 97. Authoress, artist, missionary, and founder of a college in China, Mrs. Campbell-Brown made her last visit to China in 1939. Born in Scotland, as a young woman she went to China with her late husband, Rev. Colin Campbell-Brown, for the Presbyterian Church. They were stationed in a village near Amoy, where their three children were born. It was there that Mrs. Campbell-Brown established the Chuar Chow Westminster, which today graduates more than 1,000 doctors, lawyers, educators, artists and technicians yearly. The family came to Canada in the year 1911, and made their home at Amory Ranch, near Oyama.

During the subsequent years, Mrs. Campbell-Brown regularly walked five miles to attend, and sometimes conduct, United Church services in Oyama. In China, she had walked three times as far in a day in the course of her missionary duties, sometimes dodging bullets fired by Chinese bandits. In 1939, at the age of 75, she returned to China despite the newer military regime. When she returned, she wrote a book "China Revisited." A son, Dr. Hugh Campbell-Brown, of Okanagan Landing survives, also a daughter at Cobble Hill, V.I.

Alwyn Douglas Weddell, son of Kelowna pioneer E. Weddell, passed away on July 11, 1960 at the age of 65. He had retired three years earlier from the post of Collector of Customs at Kelowna, a post he had held since 1913. He served overseas in the First World War and re-enlisted in the second. At one time prominent in Masonic circles, he was master of St. George's Lodge of Freemasons in 1939. He leaves his widow, two sons and a daughter. Mr. E. C. Weddell, Q.C., city solicitor of Kelowna, is a brother.

Elisha (Lish) R. Bailey, Kelowna postmaster for 24 years, passed away October 31, 1955, in the Kelowna Hospital.

Mr. Bailey was born in Clarksburg, Ont. in 1890 and came to Kelowna with his parents at the age of two. After graduating from high school he joined the staff of the Clarion (predecessor of the Courier), published by R. H. Spedding. Later he took a position with the B.C. Printing and Lithographing Company of Vancouver. In 1910 he returned to Kelowna, to work in the post office, where his father, E. R. Bailey, was postmaster.

In 1915 Mr. Bailey went overseas with the field artillery of the B.C. Horse. He was wounded five days before the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918. Returning to Kelowna he again entered the postal department, and took the position of postmaster, in 1931, upon the death of his father. He continued in this capacity until two months prior to his death, when he was sidelined by illness.

Mr. Bailey was past master of St. George's Masonic Lodge, a post he held in 1926. He was a past district deputy of district 9; past principal of Royal Arch Masons and a member of the Scottish Rite.

Mr. Bailey was president of the Kelowna Gyro Club, in 1934. Possessed of a cheerful disposition and pleasing personality, he made many friends during the years.

Besides his wife, Lena, he was survived by one son, Milton, at home; two daughters, Jean (Mrs. Douglas Moulton), of Kelowna, Frances (Mrs. Ken Blair), of North Vancouver; four grandchildren, one brother Mel Bailey, of East Kelowna, and three sisters, Mrs. P. B. Willets, Kelowna; Mrs. G. Monford, of Rutland and Mrs. Retta Crowley of Chilliwack.

Arthur Horace Raymer, son of Kelowna's first mayor, died in Burnaby General Hospital, on Monday, December 3, 1956.

Mr. Raymer was on a visit to Vancouver, when he suffered a stroke, and had been in hospital about three weeks prior to his passing.

He was born at Shoal Lake, Man., in 1880, and came to the valley with his father when he was ten years of age, and later worked with his

father, in helping to build a number of public and private buildings in Kelowna and district.

His wife Edith, pre-deceased him about five years earlier. He is survived by three sons, Thomas of Prince George, Harry and Arthur of Kelowna, and one daughter Hilda (Mrs. W. Sinclair Thomson) of Okanagan Mission, 12 grand-children, two brothers and four sisters.

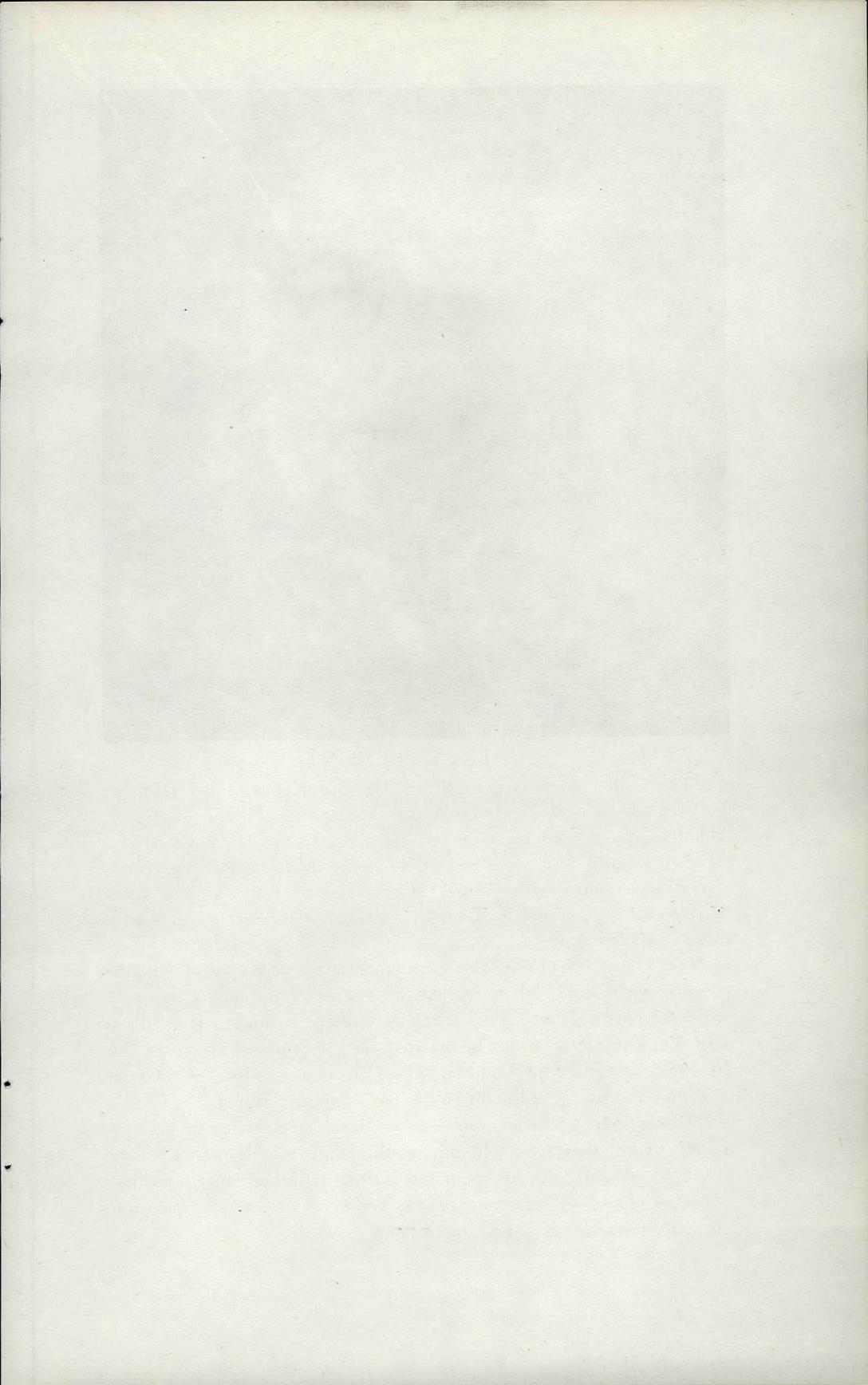
Philip DuMoulin who was manager of the first bank in Kelowna, passed away on November 10, 1956 in Kelowna General Hospital, at the age of 88.

Mr. DuMoulin was one of the most active community-minded men in the city. He helped form the Kelowna Aquatic Association, becoming its first vice-president, and he also helped organize the Kelowna Board of Trade, serving as its first president. He was also a charter member of the Kelowna Club and its first president, and also first president of the Kelowna Hospital Society, serving several years on the directorate. He was also largely responsible for the formation of the Boy Scouts Association, in the Kelowna area, and served as its president. For many years he was on the committee of St. Michael and All Angels' Church.

Mr. DuMoulin was a sports enthusiast and helped organize the Kelowna Golf Club, of which he was first president. He was also president of the football club and the Okanagan lacrosse association, and a keen supporter of hockey, the latter being, at that time, played solely on outdoor rinks, usually some distance from the city.

He was born October 31, 1868 in Montreal, the son of the late Rt. Rev. John Philip DuMoulin, Bishop of Niagara and Mrs. Frances Mary DuMoulin (nee Brough), and was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont. In 1887 he joined the Bank of Montreal in Toronto, and served in various capacities with it at Ottawa, New Westminster, New Denver, Victoria and Nelson, before coming to Kelowna in 1905.

Besides his wife, Amy, he leaves three sons and one daughter: Philip Anthony, London, Ont.; Leonard St. Martin and Robert Theodore, both of Vancouver, and Anne of Winnipeg. Also left are seven grand-children; one brother, Septimus Stuart DuMoulin, Hamilton, Ont., and two sisters—Mrs. Alder Bliss, Kelowna, and Mrs. F. H. Brewin, Coburg, Ont.





J. PERCY CLEMENT

The writer of the article, 'Early Days of Kelowna and District', J. Percy Clement, was born on August 16, 1880 at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, the second youngest in a family of six. His boyhood was spent on a farm, four miles east of Treherne, Man., where he went to a small one-room school, a short distance from his father's farm. Later he attended high school in Treherne, where his favorite subjects were history and literature.

On March 30, 1898 Mr. Clement arrived in Kelowna with his parents, where in 1900 he opened the first book and stationery store, which he operated until 1907 when he sold the business. In 1908 he settled in Vancouver, where he married. His wife passed away in 1951. In 1952 he retired to Victoria, where he now resides. A married daughter and two grand-children live in adjoining Saanich.

During Mr. Clement's ten years residence in Kelowna he gathered much information from old timers still living in the district. Since moving to Victoria he has spent much time in the provincial archives, checking old records and newspapers, for items of interest concerning the early history of Kelowna and district.

Early Days in Kelowna

Continued from 1959 Report.

[Last year's instalment of this article concluded with an account of the first annual exhibition of the Agricultural and Trades Association of Okanagan Mission, September 25, 1896, held in Raymer's Hall and also in a building a few doors west.

In the latter was a splendid showing of roots, vegetables and butter, with special prizes for bread, while Messrs. Collins and Holman had a very fine exhibit of locally grown tobacco, which received very favorable comments.]

In the afternoon the great attraction was a lacrosse match between Vernon and Kelowna. As the Vernon team arrived with one man short, Kelowna also withdrew a man, leaving each team with eleven players, arranged as follows;—

Kelowna		Vernon
J. Porrier.	Goal	W. J. Poole.
C. A. S. Atwood.	Point	G. G. Henderson.
Frank Small.	Cover Point	G. Haverty.
M. J. Curts.	1st Defence	W. B. Fleming.
Neil Thompson.	2nd Defence	G. A. Wilson.
W. R. Barlee.	3rd Defence	
Harvey Watson.	Centre	M. Holland.
	3rd Home	F. Smith.
Leon Gillard.	2nd Home	J. Harris.
Dr. B. F. Boyce.	1st Home	H. Bell.
Frank Fraser.	Outside Home	R. B. Bell.
George Bailey.	Inside Home	A. Birnie.

The game started at 3:45 p.m. with W. O'Laughlin of Winnipeg acting as referee. It was quite apparent that the Kelowna team had done a lot of practising, since the match on August 28 last. The ball passed in rapid succession from one Kelowna player to another and in a few minutes M. J. Curts scored a goal with a long shot. In spite of Vernon's stubborn defence, the game ended with a score of three to nothing, in Kelowna's favor. In the evening, the visiting team was treated to a splendid dinner, at the Lake View Hotel.

A very interesting concert, under the auspices of the Kelowna Band, was held in the evening of the fair. The hall was packed to the doors and a very fine program was thoroughly enjoyed. Songs by Rev. Thomas Greene, Mr. Kerby, Miss Ablett and Miss Nicolle were loudly applauded. Mrs. Shaw appeared in a Swedish peasant costume and

sang a couple of songs in that language, and was warmly applauded. A bright little farce, "Two Flats and a Sharp" in which Mrs. Atwood, Miss Bloomfield and G. Fitzmaurice acted their parts well, ended the program. The day's festivities closed with a dance in Lequime's Hall, which was kept up until well on into the morning, with all present thoroughly enjoying themselves.

On Thursday, October 15, Kelowna's Lacrosse Club journeyed to Vernon, to meet the Vernon team in a match, which concluded the series for the year. Both teams worked hard and the game was an exciting one throughout. The lineup of players was very much the same as during the match played at Kelowna on September 25 last. Apparently the Vernon boys had been doing some strenuous practicing since then, as they succeeded in scoring 3 goals in fairly quick succession. Then Kelowna managed to score, and at quitting time, the score stood at 3 to 1, in favor of Vernon. The season's playing showed that the teams were pretty evenly matched. The players of both clubs started planning for the 1897 season, and it was hoped that by then, both Armstrong and Enderby, would form clubs.

We read in the Vernon News of November 26, 1896, that Lord and Lady Aberdeen had recently paid a visit to their ranch, the Guisachan, in the valley.

It was decided, at a meeting of interested citizens, that the town of Kelowna should have a public library of some sort. Alex Dunn, Presbyterian student preacher succeeded in collecting quite a sum of money to start with, and Lord Aberdeen promised to send a box of books. Under date of December 24, 1896, we learn that the library has been opened in the Post Office, with E. R. Bailey in charge. A very nice selection of books, although small, covered a wide range of history, biography, travel, fiction, etc. A membership of \$1.00 per year was charged, and the library was well patronized. It is very interesting to read the list of early library members, which has been preserved, as follows;—Thomas Blair, Rev. R. Boyle, Dr. B. F. Boyce, M. J. Curts, D. W. Crowley, Miss Crozier, A. Gray, Rev. T. Greene, Mr. Hall, W. Haug, A. L. Hinkson, L. Holman, James Houston, A. B. Knox, A. Lefevre, Dr. Lipsett, H. B. D. Lysons, David Lloyd-Jones, Mr. Mellish, T. J. McLellan, H. W. Raymer, J. L. Pridham, H. S. Rose, C. S. Smith, H. Watson, E. Weddell, E. Wollaston.

During the fall, the Kelowna Shippers' Union established a pork packing plant, under the management of Capt. Nicolle. The slaughtering and preparing of the hogs for curing, was done on the lake shore,

north of the sawmill, about where the C.P.R. office now stands. Here was located equipment for heating water, a scalding trough and heavy tables, where the hogs were cleaned. From there they were transported to the building on Bernard Ave. formerly occupied by Charles Mair's general store. Back of this building stood the smoke house, where hams and bacon were turned out.

On December 24, a Christmas tree entertainment for the children was held in Raymer's Hall, at which the local band rendered several selections and Miss Nicolle, Mr. Wright and D. W. Crowley sang. Balance of the program consisting of songs, recitations etc. was provided by the children. The part of Santa Claus was taken by E. R. Bailey, in his usual happy manner and in a few minutes the tree was stripped of presents, which were handed to the delighted little ones.

A concert was held on the evening of December 30, but unfortunately was not a success financially, as there were many vacant seats in the hall. The first part of the program consisting of music was well rendered by Miss Nicolle, Messrs Atwood, Barneby, Crowley and Kerby, whose songs were greatly enjoyed. Messrs Hine and Kerby sang exceptionally well and were encored several times. Miss Abblet took the part of a fisher girl, in a charming manner. The second part of the program, consisting of a farce, "The Dentist's Clerk" was well played, but according to a press report, "the play itself was very weak and far from elevating in its moral tone." The last sentence seemed to be the signal for a lengthy argument by letter writers, as to what could be considered unfit in plays to be shown on the stage.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Stirling left town on the last day of the year for England, and plan on returning in March or April.

The last night of the old year and the arrival of the new was celebrated in town by a bachelor's ball. Eighteen couples were present, and all thoroughly enjoyed the excellent supper, good music and the splendid condition of the dance floor.

On the night of January 1, 1897, a crowd of happy young people was treated to a social evening by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison at the Guisachan. As most of them had been to the dance of the night before, the party dispersed early.

Messrs Collins and Holman reported that their crop of tobacco, harvested last fall, was of a splendid quality, and prospects for the successful cultivation of 'the weed' in the valley appeared very bright.

We read in the Vernon News of January 14, 1897, that H. B. D. Lysons has returned from his old home in England, after about a year's absence, and is looking well after his recent illness.

According to the same paper, we learn that Louis Ledger built a barber shop and billiard room, adjoining the implement warehouse, on the east side. The billiard table installed by him was the one brought in from Hope on pack horses, many years before, by Eli Lequime.

Sometime during January, the 'skookum house' or jail, which for years had stood on the old Frederick Brent ranch, a few miles out in the valley, was moved to a more convenient location, on the south side of Bernard Avenue, just west of Ellis Street.

During the early part of the year, Messrs Curts and Blair were busy building a parsonage, on Bernard Avenue, next to Dr. Boyce's residence, for Rev. Thomas Greene, recently appointed rector of St. Michael and All Angels' Anglican Church.

We read in the Vernon News that John Collins entertained a number of his friends, at a dance in Raymer's Hall, on February 26.

We also note in the same paper, that Ed Wright has bought the house and lot recently occupied by John Fletcher, who has moved into that formerly occupied by W. M. McKissock, who left his job as foreman in Lequime's sawmill.

A very successful band concert was held in Raymer's Hall on March 2.

The program consisted of two parts, as follows;—

Part 1

Quickstep	'Beta'	by Kelowna Band.
Shadow Pantomime		
Overture	Reverie	by Kelowna Band.
Solo		by A. G. Lewis.
Banjo Solo		by Dan Gallagher.
Quartette	'Thoughts of Twilight'	
Solo		by A. G. Lewis.
Solo		by G. Kerby.
Quartette	'Songs My Mother Sang.'	
Solo		by A. G. Lewis.

Part 2

Farce—'Freezing a Mother-in-Law.'

Mr. Watnuff	by G. Fitzmaurice.
Ferdinand Swift	by E. M. Carruthers.
Walter Leatherland	by H. B. Barnbey.
Mrs. Whatnuff	by Mrs. Weddell.
Emily (her daughter)	by Miss Bailey.

The shadow pantomime was cleverly performed by D. W. Crowley, H. B. Barneby, E. M. Carruthers and Tom McQueen. The scene represented life on a South Sea Island and showed how the missionary furnished a delightful repast for the cannibal chief—by substitution.

Mr. Lewis' singing proved very popular. The selections by the band were well played. 'Freezing a Mother-in-Law' was an excellent farce and well rendered. G. Fitzmaurice played the hen-pecked old man and E. M. Carruthers, as the sanguine yet scape-goat nephew who invented a mixture which, when injected into one ear, would suspend animation by 'freezing' and another liquid, when poured into the other ear, 'thawed' the individual back to life again. Both played their parts to perfection. Mrs. Weddell, as the frozen mother-in-law, showed considerable nerve, and after her recovery, she acted the enraged, yet triumphant Mrs. Whatnuff, in a very realistic manner. The audience was delighted with the performance.

In the March 18, 1897 issue of the Vernon News, we read that the property of the Roman Catholic Church at the Mission was sold privately in Vancouver, to a Belgian Syndicate. The church retained only a few acres surrounding the Mission. The balance disposed of consisted of over 2,000 acres of agricultural and range land, with 150 head of stock. The price received was said to be \$37,000.

About the middle of March, George Brandon, for several years leader and instructor of the local band, left Kelowna for Fort Steele. At a meeting of the band, Dan Gallagher was chosen as the new leader.

In preparation for the coming season, the Lacrosse Club, at a meeting in March, elected the following officers;—President, C. A. S. Atwood; Vice-president, R. R. Lowe; Captain, D. W. Crowley; Sec.-treas., M. J. Curts. Colors chosen, white. Membership fee, \$1.00.

Early in April, Alex Dunn, a very popular student preacher of the Presbyterian church at Benvoulin, left for Manitoba College, to continue his studies.

The Vernon News of April 8, 1897, contained a notice of dissolution of partnership, existing between Collins and Holman, tobacco growers, by mutual consent. Mr. Collins was to continue the business, he having assumed all liabilities and to whom all accounts were to be paid.

On Monday morning May 24, the first lacrosse match of the season was played between the Vernon and Kelowna Clubs, on local grounds. The day was perfect, with a brilliant sun in a cloudless sky. At 10:30 a.m. the teams were lined up by A. C. Strachan, referee.

In the line-up we notice several new players have appeared, in both teams. In the Kelowna team, Dr. Boyce, who found his medical practice required most of his attention, and W. R. Barlee, were replaced by Dan Gallagher and Stanley Ray.

The Vernon team had arrived with one man short, so M. J. Curts of the local team withdrew, leaving both teams even. For the first while, the ball sailed back and forth, from one end of the field to the other, in rapid succession. However, after about ten minutes of play, Hugh Bell of the Vernon team, scored a goal. In spite of the local boys putting up a strong defence, Charlie Wintemute scored for Vernon, within another half hour. Then the Kelowna boys really went to work and in less than half an hour, Frank Fraser scored a goal, and was followed in a few minutes by Harvey Watson doing the same. During the ten minutes still remaining, both teams worked very hard, but without scoring, so the game ended in a tie. During the game the very best of good feeling prevailed and after it was over, the two clubs went to the Lake View Hotel, where the local club entertained the visiting team to a dinner.

About the end of May, George Smith, student preacher, who was in charge of the mission field for the Methodist church at Kelowna and surrounding district left to take over his new appointment at Golden.

On June 22, 1897, Vernon held a celebration in honor of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, and one of the main sports events was a lacrosse match, between Kelowna and Vernon. The players lined up pretty much as during the match of May 24. The two teams were very evenly matched and only one goal was scored, and that by Vernon. According to a news report, "the game was hotly contested, with no rough play and it was pronounced by the spectators, as the prettiest game of lacrosse ever played in the interior." The writer was recently informed by Frank Fraser that it was not as clean as reported in the press, as he sustained three cracked ribs and a broken collar bone, during the game.

On Wednesday, July 1, the Benvoulin and South Okanagan schools held a joint picnic at Priest's Landing, a pretty beach on Okanagan Lake, about three miles south of Kelowna. The weather was a little unsettled and the occasional sprinkle fell, but not enough to dampen the spirits of the large gathering of children and parents. A splendid dinner was provided by the ladies, after which the sports of the day were proceeded with, under the supervision of Messrs E. F. Healy and A. C. Strachan.

The first sports event was a boat race between crews from each school, in which the Benvoulin boys won. A football game then followed, to be won by South Okanagan with a score of 1 to 0. In a game of 'nobbies', a boy's imitation of lacrosse, the score was 2 to 0, in South Okanagan's favor. During the afternoon there were various running and jumping contests for boys and girls, in different age groups, all of which were keenly contested. The picnic broke up about 7:30 p.m., with hearty cheers for the Benvoulin school, the South Okanagan school and the Queen. Everyone left the grounds well pleased with the day's events.

On Saturday, September 4, the Kelowna Cricket Club, captained by A. H. Crichton, went to Vernon for a match. In spite of neither club having had any practice during the summer, the game was a spirited one. Walter D'Aeth captained the Vernon eleven, and with two innings, scored 107 runs. Kelowna's two innings chalked up 127 runs, making them the winner by 20 runs.

Kelowna's Second Annual Exhibition, which opened on Wednesday, September 22, 1897, was held on the second floor of the Kelowna Shippers' Union warehouse, on the lake front. The show lasted two days, and the attendance was good. The quality of the fruits, vegetables and grains, was excellent, but unfortunately the quantity was less than the previous year. Thomas Earle of Lytton, President of the Provincial Fruit Growers' Association, exclaimed upon viewing the fruit exhibit, "Look at that fruit! Did you ever see any better apples? I never did. They cannot be beaten in America. See those peaches! They are good enough to show in any exhibition in the world."

Among prize takers in the fruit class were found such well known names as Pridham, McLennan, Munson, Gartrell, Knox, Conklin, Whelan, Crozier and Haug. George Whelan showed a box of dried prunes, which he had prepared. He also showed a fine lot of quinces, from his orchard. Alex McLennan had a wonderful showing of large luscious peaches, grown on his place across the lake from Kelowna. A dozen of the heaviest apples, weighing about 12 ounces each, came from the orchard of A. B. Knox. Immense pumpkins, squash, turnips, man-golds, carrots, beets, melons, citrons, cucumbers, onions and tomatoes, made up the vegetable section.

There was a splendid showing of hand-made articles, such as shirts, socks, slippers, counterpanes, embroidery, painting on silk, drawn work etc. The art section contained several very fine oils, water colors, sketches and pencil drawings.

The exhibit of home-made bread, butter, cheese, preserved fruit, jams and jellies made one's mouth water. A fine lot of honey, the product of D. W. Sutherland's hives, received special mention.

A very fine collection of hand-made horse shoes, hammered out and shaped on his anvil, without using a file, was the product of the local blacksmith, William McQueen.

A nice lot of tobacco and home-made cigars, shown by John Collins, attracted quite a lot of attention and many favorable comments.

Outside the building, live stock and poultry of many kinds were exhibited.

A lacrosse team came down from Vernon, but on account of the races being held in the afternoon and the rush and confusion attending the fair, a match with the local team was called off. Although there were many horse races, they mostly proved very tame, with the exception of two events, the hurdle and cowboy races, which were very exciting and well worth seeing.

On the first night of the exhibition a very entertaining concert, in aid of the English Church, was held. Miss Ireland, of Vernon, sang several songs and rendered a piano solo, which were greatly appreciated. C. A. S. Atwood gave a splendid song, which was much enjoyed. Holman Brown, said to be champion banjoist of England, was received with enthusiasm by the audience. He sang several negro melodies in costume, which were loudly applauded. Miss Nicolle's songs, although she was suffering from a cold, were well received. G. Kerby's comic songs, as usual, were enthusiastically applauded.

We read that one of the prominent ranchers in the valley, Alfred Postill, passed away on September 26, at the age of 45: he had lived in the district for 25 years. He was survived by his mother, a brother William, his wife and five children.

The Vernon News of October 14, 1897, contains the following;—
"The Kelowna Shippers' Union has developed into one of the most progressive and energetic business concerns in the interior. Large quantities of produce shipped this year to Kootenay mining camps has had the effect of distributing a very considerable amount of cash among the farmers of the Mission Valley. The Union is devoting much of its attention, this year, to the curing of bacon and are purchasing a large number of hogs throughout the district. Capt. Nicolle has charge of this branch of the business."

We learn that five carloads of produce were shipped on the S.S.

Aberdeen, from Kelowna, in one day. It was quite common for two or three carloads to be loaded at one time, but this was a record up to that time.

On Friday, October 29, the Vernon News had the misfortune to be burned out. None of the staff were present, as they were all at their new building, in preparation to moving the following day. The loss was complete as nothing was saved. Publication was resumed December 2, 1897.

A new school in the Mission Valley, called the Black Mountain School, was opened on November 1, 1897, with a good attendance. F. J. Watson received the appointment as teacher.

About this time David Lloyd-Jones became a partner with Bernard Lequime in the sawmill, and the business for several years thereafter was conducted under the firm name of Lequime and Lloyd-Jones.

During the winter of 1897-98 several logging camps were busy getting out logs for the sawmill. We are informed that those of Mr. Brent and Messrs. Nicholson and Saucier have each succeeded in cutting almost 500,000 feet of timber. The latter were working south of Rocky Point, where the trees grow close to the lake and require very little hauling.

The Kelowna Dramatic Society gave a splendid entertainment in Raymer's Hall, in aid of the English Church, toward the end of January, 1898. The Vernon News of Feb. 3, gives a very full account of the performance as follows: "The curtain rose at 8:00 o'clock to the well-known farce of 'Ici on Parle Francais', after which a varied selection of songs and instrumental music was given. The entertainment closed with the far-famed farce of 'Box and Cox'. All parts were well carried out, in the former play, Miss Mair's 'Anna Maria' making a decided hit. Miss Birnie as 'Mrs. Spriggins' ably filled the part of the stately descendant of the 'Fritz-Pontonvilles'. Miss Thomson made an excellent 'Mrs. Rattan' and Miss M. Thomson a most attractive 'Angelina', doing more than justice to a weak part. Geo. Fitzmaurice's 'Spriggins', was as usual, par excellence, and Geo. Kerby as the heavy 'Major' and E. M. Carruthers as the love-stricken 'Victor', both very creditably carried out their parts.

"The Rev. Thos. Greene sang the 'Old Brigade', which was deservedly encored. The 'Dandy Colored Coon', sung by Mr. Kerby in costume, was most enthusiastically encored, and J. J. Stubbs' violin solos were one of the most pleasing features of the evening.

"After a short interval the curtain rose on the farce, 'Box and

Cox'. The appreciation of Miss Mair's acting as 'Mrs. Bouncer', was shown by the loud applause of the audience; and Mr. Fitzmaurice's make up as 'Box', aided by his natural facial capabilities, added greatly to the success of the piece. The part of 'Cox', taken by E. M. Caruthers, lost none of its zest by his acting. Performers all were recalled at the close of the plays and the loud applause clearly showed the appreciation of the audience.

"The success of this entertainment was greatly due to the excellent stage-management of Mr. Philip Spicer."

The same performance was shown in Vernon, by the Kelowna entertainers, on the evening of Feb. 6, in aid of the Vernon Jubilee Hospital. The sum of \$25.25 was turned over to the directors of the hospital.

On Monday, Feb. 7, 1898, a very popular young man, George Bailey, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bailey, passed away, several hours after being accidentally shot. He was a member of the local band and the Kelowna Lacrosse Club, and his passing cast a gloom over the whole town.

Arthur Day, of Trout Creek, was appointed foreman of Lequime's ranch at the Mission and moved with his family into the large house there, in late February.

A very successful and pleasant ball was given by the bachelors on Monday, Feb. 21, in Lequime's Hall.

As reported in the Vernon News of March 3, the C.P.R. decided to make Kelowna a billing station, as 100 carloads of produce had been shipped from there during the past year.

The same issue informs us that: "Mr. Collins has been able to induce the Kelowna Shippers' Union to take up the manufacture of cigars." In a later issue we learn that while C. A. S. Atwood, secretary of the company, was at the Coast, he arranged for a first-class cigar maker to act as foreman for the factory.

Jas. Houston and two of his sisters arrived from the Old Country, by the boat on Monday, March 28, 1898. Mr. Houston bought land from the G. G. Mackay estate, adjoining T. W. Stirling's holding, and H. W. Raymer built him a residence on the property.

During the last week of March, A. B. Knox shipped eight carloads of hay from the wharf on his property.

Also, during this time, Frank Fraser shipped a carload of horses to Vancouver, for the Klondike trade. He accompanied the shipment as far as the coast city.

Somewhere near the end of March, Philip Spicer bought eight acres of land at the south-east corner of Richter St. and Gaston Ave. adjoining the exhibition grounds, and let the contract to H. W. Raymer, for a five room house. Upon the resignation of C. A. S. Atwood as secretary of the Kelowna Shippers' Union, Mr. Spicer was hired to fill that position.

For the first couple of years following the laying out of the town-site, Kelowna experienced a mild boom. After this short period of activity, the town settled into the doldrums, and remained for several years in a more or less lethargic condition. Few new settlers arrived, and little building was done. This unfortunate state was the result of a depression throughout the whole country. By 1897 and 98, many valley orchards, planted 5 and 6 years earlier, were bearing well, but prices of fruit and other farm products were so low that they frequently did not meet the cost of production. This condition prevailed until several years of the twentieth century had passed. By that time, increased population in towns and cities of the prairie provinces and British Columbia, brought wider markets and better prices. As a result of these, Kelowna and the surrounding district developed new vigor, and a greater degree of prosperity followed.

This brings us to the end of March, 1898, the time of the writer's arrival in Kelowna. An account of the following years, to the end of incorporation year, was published in the Golden Jubilee Issue of the Courier, on May 5, 1955.

Early on the morning of March 29, 1898, my father, brother Ernest, my junior by two years, and I, left Vernon for Kelowna. Father handled the reins of the horses, hauling our wagon loaded with a quantity of household effects. We also were taking along a milking cow and a yearling heifer. These latter, Ernest and I took turns in doing our best to keep from wandering off the road. The first four miles out of Vernon the road climbed steadily up through what was known as the Commonage; then there was a fairly long stretch of crooked and descending roadway until we reached the level of Long (Kalamalka) Lake. We followed along south, not far from the lake shore, past "the railroad" and Wood Lake. It was very slow travelling and it was nightfall by the time we had reached the neighborhood of the Postill ranch and realizing it was impossible to reach Kelowna before many hours, we prepared to spend the night there. So unhitching our team, we tied them and the two cows to a

rail fence, well supplied with a bale of hay, brought along for that purpose. Taking several blankets, we climbed the fence and made our bed beside one of Postill's hay stacks. The night was beautiful, with only a slight tang in the air. We were all dog tired and it seemed only a few minutes until day was breaking and the sun peeping over the mountains to the east.

Soon we were off again, taking the short cut road through "Dry Valley". We soon learned that this little valley was well named, as it was for the greater part arid and desolate and we passed several abandoned homesites, consisting of weather-beaten, dilapidated buildings and sagging rail fences. It was a dreary contrast to the main valley we had left only a few hours before. As our little caravan moved along, a cloud of dust filled the air. Little did we know that in a few years this area, with water piped from a distance, would develop into the luxuriant and beautiful district of Glenmore. At long last, after several weary hours of dusty travel, we reached the top of an elevation in the road and what a different view presented itself! A wide level area spread before us and off to the west lay Lake Okanagan shimmering in the sunlight, with a backdrop of wooded mountain. On the eastern side of the lake nearest to us, we could discern a number of houses scattered about, while a larger building with a tall smokestack lay a little to the north and at the lake's shore. This was my first sight of Kelowna, where I was to spend the following ten happy years.

After passing, on our left, the charming small ranch of James Crozier, we arrived at the locality known as the "Five Bridges", so named because the main Kelowna - Vernon road required that number of bridges, within the space of a few hundred yards, to cross meandering Mill Creek. After quenching our thirst and that of our animals in the stream, we followed the road westward, passing the Rose and Pridham orchards on our right and that of Samuel Ray on the left. Coming to a right turn in the road at the A. B. Knox large ranch we proceeded north for about a quarter of a mile to Bernard Avenue. (This was at that time the only road running east and west between Mill Creek and Knox Mountain.) From there it was a straight road of a mile and we were in Kelowna about mid-day of March 30, 1898.

We moved into a long, one storey frame building, originally built for a livery stable, but never used for that purpose, facing south,

between Abbott and Water Streets, at about 242 Lawrence Ave., where Taylor, Pearson & Carson (B.C.) Ltd., are now. Ernest Evans and Frank Small occupied one end of this building, while we moved into the other. The following day, brother Ernest returned to Vernon, to continue his schooling. Mother and several members of our family had remained in Vernon, when we three left there.

So father and I, to our mutual distaste, settled down to the routine of preparing meals and other household affairs. Mother, with the assistance of two grown-up daughters, had always attended to these matters, and I having only recently passed my seventeenth birthday, had never had any experience whatever along this line. I won't even concede that father could do very much better.

Father had been down to Kelowna, a week before we made the journey, and secured a job with H. W. Raymer, Contractor and Builder, to help build a house for P. Spicer and one for Jas. Houston. He arranged for me to start work in the sawmill, operated by Lequime and Lloyd-Jones. As I had only recently finished my schooling, this was my first real job, and I naturally felt a little nervous. However, father assured me that David Lloyd-Jones, who was to be my boss, seemed to be a very fine man. I learned later, that, when father interviewed Mr. Lloyd-Jones, he remarked that I might make some mistakes, and that he did not want him to swear at me, if I did. Mr. Lloyd-Jones replied, "Oh no, I won't swear at him." During the three or four months I worked for him, and the many years I knew him afterwards, I never heard David Lloyd-Jones use a swear word, or saw him lose his temper; he was a perfect gentleman at all times. He attended to the production end of the business, while Bernard Lequime took care of the office work.

Well, father and I did not do very well with our housekeeping, and we were in grave danger of suffering from the effects of malnutrition, so one day he said, "I am going to Vernon to see whether mother will come down to look after us." He was gone two days, and our worries were over for mother returned with him, and a possible tragedy was averted.

One day, I was given the job of moving a large pile of lumber, from the landward end of the sawmill wharf, about fifty feet, to the far end, in preparation to its being loaded on to the S.S. Penticton, moored there. After several hours, I had almost finished this task and after depositing the boards I was carrying, I turned about, when suddenly, the outer end of the wharf crashed into the water. The

pile of lumber fell towards me, striking the backs of my legs. Struggling upwards among the falling timbers, I reached dry land, with no more damage to myself than a couple of very wet feet. I was told that I must have had a rabbit's foot or horseshoe in my pocket, or possibly both, to escape serious injury or possible drowning.

When the school holidays began, brother Ernest came down from Vernon and got work in the Kelowna Shippers' Union packing house, sorting onions and potatoes. My sister Mabel and brother Wm. J. who had passed their teacher's examinations, took Normal School training and secured schools.

People today may wonder what Kelowna of those early years was like. It was just a sleepy little village of less than one hundred inhabitants. The streets were dirt and gravel roads, which after a rain were, to say the least, very muddy, while during most of the year, were the source of clouds of dust whenever a wagon passed along. There was then very little to indicate that in a few years the place would develop into the thriving city of modern stores, beautiful homes and busy industries of today.

At that time there were only two ways of getting into town from the north, one by boat from Okanagan Landing and the other by a very rough road from Vernon, forty miles distant. A horse-drawn stage, operated by Gifford E. Thomson, came south on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning to Vernon on alternate days, with the exception of Sundays. In addition to mail, the stage carried passengers, bundles of merchandise and farm produce. The journey each way required about five hours, sometimes much longer, depending on the weather and the number of parcels picked up or delivered. For carrying the mail, Mr. Thomson was paid \$600 per year, and he supplied horses and wagon.

The steamer Aberdeen, in charge of Capt. Lindquist (succeeded by Capt. Williams the following June and Capt. Estabrooke in November), left Okanagan Landing, where it connected with the CPR train from Sicamous, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, continuing on to Penticton, at the south end of the lake, where it remained overnight. The return trip was made on the following days. It carried passengers, mail, express and freight. If there were few stops the run from Okanagan Landing to Kelowna was made in about two and a half hours. This vessel, a stern wheeler, flat bottomed craft, 146 feet long, exclusive of the stern wheel box, with beam of 29 feet including guards, had been launched at Okanagan

Landing on May 22, 1893. At various places along the lake, where no wharfs existed, and being of shallow draft, it nosed up on the sandy beach, to discharge or take on passengers or freight.

A trip on this boat in those days was a very pleasant one. The upper deck contained a spacious lounge, a large dining saloon, where excellent meals were served, a number of staterooms and purser's office, the latter in charge of Ira Cutler at the time. Aft on the same deck was located the ladies' cabin. A promenade deck, protected by a hand railing, completely encircled this section of the boat and in fine weather was greatly enjoyed by passengers. For thirsty travellers a small locker, in care of the purser, contained a variety of liquors. It was never opened except between ports, and then only by request of passengers. Twin engines drove the great paddle wheel and were located aft on the lower or main deck and were in charge of Richard C. Hawes. The kitchen and crew quarters, with bunks for eight men, wash rooms and toilets, were also on this deck, while freight, express and mail was stowed in the forward part.

The CPR wharf, freight shed and office was located on the lake front, at the foot of Bernard Avenue. During the year 1897, one hundred carloads of produce had been shipped from Kelowna, via the steamer Aberdeen, so the company decided to make it a billing station, and H. S. Scadding, their agent at Penticton, was transferred to the new office in March, 1898.

For some time after my arrival, the post office occupied a small frame building at the east end of the wharf, with E. R. Bailey in charge. In addition to caring for the mail, he was acting CPR agent, prior to the arrival of Mr. Scadding. Later in the year, Mr. Bailey moved the post office to his own building, on the south side of Bernard Avenue, about midway between Abbott and Water Streets.

A little to the north of the CPR freight shed and backing on the waterfront, stood a large warehouse, belonging to the Kelowna Shippers' Union and used by them for packing, storing and shipping farm produce. A very short distance east of this building, on the north side of Bernard Avenue, the company had, a few years earlier, installed a weigh scales, where farmers weighed their loads of produce.

To the north, along the waterfront, about where the Kelowna Museum is now, stood the saw and planing mill of Lequime and Lloyd-Jones. Great piles of lumber covered a wide area and extended right to Bernard Avenue. Just beyond the mill, to the north, was located a building, originally built as a mill worker's boarding house,

but at that time used as a sash and door factory, by the sawmill. To haul booms of logs to their mill and deliver lumber to various customers along the lake, Lequime and Lloyd-Jones employed the S.S. Penticton, which had seen many years service on the lake, prior to its purchase by them.

Farther along the lake front, about where the CPR depot now stands, was the equipment used by the Kelowna Shippers' Union, for slaughtering hogs, used in their pork curing department. At the point where Manhattan Drive is now, there had been built a warehouse and wharf, where the steamer Aberdeen occasionally called to load hay, grain or live stock, from the A. B. Knox ranch, for shipment to outside points. This ranch occupied all of the property east of Richter Street to the Vernon road and north to and including Knox Mountain, named for him.

Returning to Bernard Avenue, we find, a little to the east of Water Street and facing south, McQueen's blacksmith shop, with living quarters above, occupied by the proprietor and his family. These were the only business places to the north of Bernard Avenue at that time.

Now, going back to the waterfront again, there extended from the end of Bernard Avenue, south along the lake to the mouth of Mill Creek and facing Abbott Street, on the east, a stretch of wild, undeveloped land consisting of a rough mixture of sand, stunted grass, swamp and bush. This has since been developed into the beautiful City of Kelowna Park. About where the Aquatic Buildings are, at that time stood a small, rough, frame building, with a narrow pier, extending a short distance into the lake. This had been formerly used as a boat landing and warehouse by Lequime Bros., but by 1898 with an addition of a spring-board at the end and a board wall on the north side, served as a men's bathing house. There was no mixed bathing then, and the male swimmers disported themselves in the nude.

Facing this, on the north-east corner of Abbott Street and Lawrence Avenue, stood the Lake View Hotel, owned and operated by Archie McDonald. He was a man of quite large dimensions, particularly at his waist line. Besides a number of regular boarders, he catered to the travelling public and his place was always pretty well filled, especially during the summer. He was very popular with everyone and operated a very fine dining room, while the thirsty ones were taken care of in a well-conducted bar.

At the corner of Abbott Street, where the Mayfair Apartments are now, there stood a small cottage, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Cal. Blackwood. The next building to the east on Bernard Avenue, was Lequime Bros. & Co., the only retail store in town, at that time. It carried a well diversified stock of general merchandise and catered to the needs of a large area, from the west side of the lake to far up and down the Mission valley. Mr. E. Weddell, with a competent staff, managed the store. Entered from an outside stairway and occupying the entire upper floor, was a hall, used for church services, lodge meetings, dances, etc.

On the eastern side of this building was a fifty foot vacant lot, while the following property was occupied by a two storey frame building, with living quarters at the rear and a couple of sleeping rooms above. The front portion of the main floor was occupied by Lequime and Lloyd-Jones' sawmill office and farm implement warehouse. Next door to the east was a barber shop and billiard room, operated, mostly in the evenings, by Louis Ledger, who worked during the daytime in the sawmill.

Then came another vacant lot, followed by the Bailey Building, the downstairs containing a butcher shop, operated for some time by E. R. Bailey who with his family occupied the upstairs. Early in April shortly after my arrival, this business was bought by Messrs. Crowley and Downton, who operated it for several years. The next lot was vacant, while alongside, to the east, stood a two storey frame building, occupied several years earlier by Chas. Mair's General Store, which with a smoke house at the rear was used by the Kelowna Shippers' Union as a pork curing plant. Here under the supervision of Capt. Nicolle, was turned out a fine quality of hams, bacon and lard.

Next was a vacant lot, while a large two storey frame building, owned by H. W. Raymer, a local contractor and builder, occupied the south-west corner of Bernard Avenue and Water Street. The upstairs contained a large unfinished hall, while the main floor, also unfinished, was planned for stores. Shortly after my arrival, Sam Goe (Chinese) opened a restaurant in the western portion of the ground floor. However, as Kelowna had not yet reached the stage where a business of this type could operate successfully, it closed up early in the following year.

The entire block on Bernard Avenue, from Water Street to Pandosy, consisted of vacant lots, while the only building in the next block, between Pandosy and Ellis Streets, was the small frame court

house and jail. Richard Lowe was Provincial Constable at the time.

Continuing east along Bernard Avenue, there stood between Ellis and Richter Streets, several small cottages, one occupied by Rev. Thos. Greene, one by Dr. B. F. Boyce and another by C. A. S. Atwood, secretary of the Kelowna Shippers' Union. On the north side of Bernard Avenue, across from Dr. Boyce's, stood the homes of David Lloyd-Jones and E. Weddell. Turning north along Ellis Street, we find on the eastern side, the homes of Sam. Luxton, H. W. Raymer, D. W. Sutherland, teacher of the public school, and J. T. McLellan, foreman and sawyer of the sawmill. Across Ellis Street, on the west side, was the home of John Fletcher, engineer of the sawmill. Between this house and Gaston Avenue there was a low, rambling and somewhat dilapidated frame structure, occupied sometime later by Mrs. Favel and family.

With the exception of the houses mentioned, on the north side of Bernard Avenue and along Ellis Street, the balance of the area bounded by Richter Street on the east and Gaston Avenue on the north, was mostly undeveloped acreage between the lake front and Richter Street. The Exhibition Grounds, with a half mile race track, occupied quite a large area, bounded by Gaston Avenue, Richter Street and Bay Avenue. For many years, the exhibition building stood facing south, at what was then the northern terminus of Ellis Street. Later, this building was moved a short distance east on Gaston Avenue. When the holding of the annual fall fair was discontinued, this building was used for various purposes and finally burned down. Ellis Street was extended to its present northern terminus, when the exhibition building was moved. To the west of the Exhibition Grounds, Messrs. Crowley and Downton held a block of sixteen acres, under lease from E. R. Bailey, which they used for pasture and slaughter yard, in connection with their butcher business.

At that time there was only one church in town, the Anglican, St. Michael and All Angels', at the north-east corner of Mill Avenue (now Queensway) and Pandosy Street, of which Rev. Thos. Greene was rector. Also on Mill Avenue, to the east of the church, stood the Kelowna Public School, a one storey wooden building. Bernard Lequime's house occupied a lot near the corner of Mill Avenue and Water Street. Mr. Scadding moved into another nearby, when he assumed charge of the CPR office. The property from Mill Avenue to Bernard Avenue and extending from McQueen's blacksmith shop to Ellis Street, was vacant and used as a lacrosse and football practice field, by the young men of town.

With the exception of the buildings mentioned before, on the south side of Bernard Avenue, the entire area between it and Eli Avenue (now Harvey) was completely vacant, and used sometimes for the practice of lacrosse. Along the south side of Eli Avenue and backing on Mill Creek (now Kelowna Creek), stood a number of private dwellings. At the intersection of Ellis and Eli stood Capt. Nicolle's house, manager of the pork curing department of the Kelowna Shippers' Union. To the west on the same street, were homes of Richard Lowe, Provincial Constable, G. F. Budden, Wm. Haug, stone mason and plasterer, and John Curts, builder and contractor. Then farther west, near Abbott Street, was located the local Chinatown. All of the Chinese here, as elsewhere at the time, wore their hair long and braided in a queue, sometimes hanging down their back, but mostly coiled around their heads. One of the highlights of this Oriental quarter was the celebration of Chinese New Year. It was quite common, at that time, to see thousands of fire crackers, hanging in long streamers down the fronts of their houses, being set off, and it looked as though the whole of Chinatown was going up in flames. It was said that one local Chinese set off one million crackers in celebration of the new year. The whole event was quite spectacular, and something to remember.

On the east side of Abbott Street, a little south of Lawrence Avenue, stood a small house, occupied by Thos. Smith, foreman of the sash and door department of the sawmill.

Just east of Abbott Street, on the south side of Lawrence, was a large livery and feed stable, built several years before by Leon Lequime, but in early 1898, taken over by Crowley and Downton. Then on the north side of Lawrence, about where the building now occupied by Taylor, Pearson & Carson (B.C.) Ltd. at 242 Lawrence, there was a long one storey frame building. This is the building mentioned earlier in this article, as the one father and I moved into. During the summer of 1898, my parents, brother Ernest and I lived here, moving in the autumn, into quarters at the rear of Lequime and Lloyd-Jones' office, mentioned before. Besides the various homes mentioned, there were a number of small shacks, scattered about town, occupied by single young men.

In the foregoing account, I have endeavored to correctly locate the various businesses and homes of the town in early 1898. To turn the pages of the book of memory of over sixty years and find a clear and easy record, is a very difficult task. Many of the pictures and much of the story is blurred by the passage of time, with the result

that errors are liable to creep in. However, I can safely say that this record is very close to being complete and accurate.

Kelowna, at that time, occupied a much smaller area than at present. The western boundary was Okanagan Lake, the north, Bay Avenue, the east Richter Street, while the south was Mill Creek. The only bridge over this creek was a wooden one, at Pandosy Street. With the exception of a rough road running south from this bridge, there was nothing but dense woods in this district. During those years, deer were frequently met with, and sometimes shot, in this area, now occupied by some of the city's finest homes.

One of the principal places of employment, from spring to fall, was the sawmill, where about fifteen men were employed. It usually shut down when winter arrived and remained closed until the following spring. It produced both rough and dressed lumber and the daily cut was around fifteen to twenty thousand board feet. This is where I got my first job, starting in April, 1898, and working four or five months. We put in ten hours per day, from seven in the morning until six in the evening, for six days; no Saturdays off then. My wage, which was standard for a youth, was \$1.10 per day. The men inside the mill and outside lumber yard, received from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. I understood at the time that the sawyer was paid \$4.00 per day. He, however, was responsible for keeping the mill machinery in order and often put in eleven or twelve hours. These were standard wages and hours, at that time, but of course the cost of living was in proportion.

Early in April, shortly after my arrival, the Cosgrove Company, a travelling troupe of entertainers, put on a show for three nights, in Raymer's Hall. It followed the usual lines of old time vaudeville, very popular at that time, and consisted of singing, comedy acts, step dancing, instrumentals, acrobatics, etc. The Cosgroves were very popular throughout the West and continued playing the small towns, for several years.

Early in June, Price Ellison of Vernon received the nomination for the Government Party, for the District of East Yale. At that time the Provincial Legislature was not divided on party lines, as now; there was just the Government Party and the Opposition. Later in the month a political meeting was held in Raymer's Hall, at which Price Ellison was supported on the platform by J. A. McKelvie, editor of the Vernon News. Donald Graham, the sitting member and belonging to the Opposition Party, was also on the platform. Mr. Mc-

Kelvie was a very fluent speaker, possessed a very confident manner, and showed great fondness for the grandiloquent phrase. In referring to the new Legislative Buildings just recently completed, he called them "that memorable pile". Price spoke for only a couple of minutes and wound up by saying that he was sorry he could not talk very well, as he lacked the experience, but after sitting in the Legislature as representative of East Yale, he would then be able to make a better speech. The result of the election, held later, was that he was elected, by a substantial majority. I heard him speak several times in the succeeding years and he was able to talk for an hour or more, with the words rolling out in rapid and orderly succession.

During summer and fall, I worked in the orchards and packing house, for the Kelowna Shippers' Union, at one dollar per day, of ten hours. This company was organized several years before and shipped, for some months of 1898, an average of one car load of produce per day, to the Kootenays and points along the main line of the CPR, as far as Winnipeg.

Besides the growing of tree fruits, vegetables, hay, wheat and oats in the district, the culture of tobacco had been experimented with. Some of the leaf was made into cigars at Vancouver and these proved so successful that the Kelowna Shippers' Union decided to start a factory for their manufacture. So in July, 1898, it opened in a small building near their packing house, with a staff of five, under the foremanship of Wm. Wolz, from the Coast. Three brands were produced, "Kelowna Specials", "Flor de Kelowna", and "Home Production", all packed in attractively labelled boxes of fifties. A market was developed in the mining towns of the Kootenay and Boundary districts; and it looked for a time as though tobacco would become one of the major crops of the valley. Several farmers planted considerable acreage and many drying sheds were built in the district.

The curing of pork was discontinued by the company about this time, but shipments of live hogs were made by them for some time afterwards. No other new businesses were opened in Kelowna this year.

Prior to 1898 the annual Fall Fair had been held up town but a new commodious building had been built and the dates of Sept. 20 and 21 were set for holding the Exhibition. However, rain started the night before and continued at intervals most of the two days. The exhibits were very good in all classes; but the weather no doubt greatly reduced the attendance and prevented most of the outside sporting events.

A large shipment of beef cattle was made when A. B. Knox sent sixty-four head to the Kootenays.

Early in November, on Capt. Estabrooke's second trip on the steamer Aberdeen, the wind blew so fiercely that the captain found it impossible to make a landing at Kelowna wharf. For some time he anchored the boat close in to the high bank at Siwash Point, but as the wind continued to blow with almost hurricane force, he continued on to Penticton.

In December word came to Kelowna of the death of Eli Lequime at San Francisco, where he had been living for several years, in retirement.

There have been several statements in print, that Knox Presbyterian Church, on Bernard Avenue at Richter Street, was built in 1897, but I can say definitely, it was not there, when I arrived in March 1898. In checking the files of the Vernon News, I found the following item dated Nov. 10, 1898: "A handsome new Presbyterian Church is now under construction at Kelowna, Messrs. Blair and Curts having the contract, and owing to the hard rustling of Rev. R. Boyle, the missionary in charge, it will be opened free of debt." Another item under date of Dec. 29, 1898, was as follows: "The new Presbyterian Church at Kelowna was opened on Sunday last (Dec. 25) with appropriate services, a large congregation being in attendance both morning and evening. The missionary, Mr. R. Boyle, preached at both services."

This brings my story to the end of 1898.

The year 1899 was one of considerable activity in Kelowna. In January, Cal. Blackwood moved his cottage from the corner of Bernard Avenue and Abbott Street to the south side of Lawrence Avenue, between Water and Pandosy Streets. Later he built a large livery and feed stable, which is still standing, at the south-east corner of Lawrence and Water Streets. For several days during the same month, Mr. Blackwood was busy with two teams, hauling rock from the quarry to the lot he had just moved his house from, for the foundation of the new cigar factory to be erected there for the Kelowna Shippers' Union.

H. W. Raymer was awarded the contract to build a two storey frame building, with a frontage of 100 feet. Wm. Haug handled the sub-contract for the stone foundation, lathing and plastering. The building was completed by April 1899 and the cigar factory moved there, with a staff increased from five to ten. (This building was several years later faced with cement blocks and is now the Mayfair Apartments.) J. J. Stubbs secured the job of travelling salesman for

the Kelowna Shippers' Union and made several trips to the Kootenay and Boundary country, in their interests. In February, Richard Lowe, having resigned the position of Provincial Constable, succeeded Mr. Stubbs. Several months later, he left the company, and Frank Fraser took over the job.

The post of Provincial Constable was taken over by Hugh S. Rose, who retained the position for many years.

The winter of 1898-99 was unusually severe and early in February, thick ice covered the lake, from about the mouth of Mill Creek to Penticton. For several days the steamer Aberdeen was unable to proceed farther south than Kelowna, but with the advent of mild weather, the ice barrier was broken and communication with lower sections of the lake resumed.

About this time, Alex. Gammie built a couple of small shops, on the south side of Bernard Avenue, a short distance east of Water Street, where he opened the first furniture store in town. As an indication of the haphazard manner in which business was often conducted in those days, Alex. continued at his job as salesman with Lequime Bros. and if anybody wanted to buy some furniture they would go to where he was employed. In case he was busy with a customer there, the prospective furniture buyer would wait until Alex. was free and they would both proceed to the furniture store, which of course was kept locked in the meantime. When the customer had got the piece of furniture he wanted, the store door was again locked and Alex. went back to his job at Lequime's. Alex. Gammie later sold the business to D. W. Sutherland and Mr. Hepburn, who operated under the name, Kelowna Furniture Co. Later, Mr. Sutherland bought Mr. Hepburn's interest in the business.

When warmer weather came, roads in town and district were in a frightful state, largely as a result of the heavy winter frost, and it was practically impossible to do any heavy teaming. However, after a lot of gravelling and with the arrival of summer, conditions were much improved.

Early in March, the steamer Aberdeen was fitted out with electric lights, which was a very great improvement over the gas lighting heretofore used.

A friend of our family for many years, Isaiah Mawhinney, came from Manitoba and stopped at our place for a couple of weeks. He was so charmed with the Okanagan valley that he decided to move his family out here. The result was that he bought 35 acres from J.

T. Davies, as well as the Dell property at Benvoulin. Later he bought the farms of F. J. Watson and Carruthers & Ellis.

During the spring, the CPR repaired their old wharf and extended it to join one just built by the K.S.U. to the west of their packing house.

In May, Thos. Lawson and Geo. Rowcliffe, from Shoal Lake, Manitoba, opened a General Store in the Raymer Building, at the south-west corner of Bernard Avenue and Water Street (now Meikle's). Here they carried a splendid stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc. During the following years they built up a very fine business.

Later in the summer, Kelowna's first drug store was started by H. E. Wallis, in the Raymer Building, in the premises recently vacated by Sam Goey's Restaurant.

W. J. Armstrong from Midway and formerly of Vernon, opened the town's first Sheet Metal and Tinsmith Shop in August, in the Gammie Building. He remained in business about two years, when he moved to Armstrong, B.C.

About the same time, R. Whittaker and Son opened a Butcher Shop on Bernard Avenue, east of Lequime and Lloyd-Jones' mill office, where Louis Ledger formerly had his barber shop and billiard room. However, in May of the following year, he sold to Bawtinheimer and Robinson.

Near this time, Lequime and Lloyd-Jones suffered a severe loss, when their sawmill was completely destroyed by fire. It was only by hard work, on the part of citizens manning a couple of bucket lines from the lake, that most of the lumber was saved. Construction of a new mill was started on the same site, in a few days, and with new machinery installed, was in operation in a couple of months time.

Kelowna golfing enthusiasts got together and on August 26, held a tournament, with the following players taking part: W. D. Walker, A. Gammie, H. S. Rose, Dr. Carruthers, M. P. Empey, P. Spicer, C. Nicholson, A. Gray, J. Houston, T. W. Stirling, E. R. Bailey, E. Weddell, H. Stillingfleet, A. McDonald, and H. E. Wallis. Unfortunately the ground was very wet and no high scores were made; Dr. Carruthers won quite easily.

To accommodate new employees of the K.S.U., T. W. Stirling built a couple of cottages, near the Anglican Church, during the summer.

In September, C. A. S. Atwood resigned as secretary of the K.S.U. and took up residence in Greenwood as representative of Smith and

McLeod's Sash and Door Factory of Vernon. P. Spicer succeeded Mr. Atwood as secretary of the K.S.U.

Bawtinheimer and Burtch started a restaurant upstairs, in the Raymer Building, but closed up after a few months.

A. B. Knox shipped out three carloads of beef cattle to the Kootenays in the fall.

At a meeting of the Agricultural and Trades Association of Kelowna, the following officers were elected: C. S. Smith, President; T. W. Stirling, Vice-President; D. W. Sutherland, Sec'y.; Directors, A. B. Knox, E. R. Bailey, A. Day, S. Ray, J. Crozier, R. Lambly, J. Brown, A. McLennan, B. Lequime, Dr. Boyce and J. Morrison.

For several months, beginning early in the year, my mother had operated a small bakery in her kitchen and the business grew to such proportions, that larger premises were required. So my father, W. C. Clement, built a house with a small store in front, on the west side of Water Street, cornering on the lane, just south of where the Geo. A. Meikle Ltd. store now stands. A steel oven was installed in the fall and Kelowna's first commercial bakery was launched. As it was practically impossible to get a steady, year-round job, it was arranged for me to try my hand at baking. Under my mother's training, I soon learned something of the art, and carried on that trade for nearly three years.

Our bakery business continued to expand, until we were shipping bread as far away as Vernon.

So ends the year 1899.

In spite of the low wages received during the time I had worked at the sawmill and fruit picking and packing, I was able to save a little money. As there was more room in the store than the bakery business required, I put in a small stock of confectionery, fruit and local cigars, early in the year 1900. Shortly afterwards, I added a few dollars worth of bicycle sundries and secured an agency for the Canada Cycle and Motor Company bicycles. This proved very successful and I sold quite a number of them in the town and valley. Later in the fall, I put in a small stock of stationery, books, toys and fancy goods. As there was no newspaper in town then, and to attract trade for these lines, I had printed a number of hand-bills, which I mailed to residents of the town and valley. (At that time I knew everyone in the district). This was the first stationery and bookstore in Kelowna.

In March of that year, Rev. R. Boyle, in charge of the Presbyterian Church during the past year, was transferred to Ashcroft and

was succeeded by Rev. P. D. Muir. J. J. Stubbs became organist in the church, while D. W. Crowley was chosen leader of the choir.

Towards the end of April, Dr. and Mrs. Boyce returned from a four month sojourn in the East, during which time the doctor took a post-graduate course in Montreal hospitals. While he was away, Dr. Drier looked after his patients.

Sometime around May or June, John Dilworth, a son-in-law of Isaiah Mawhinney, arrived from Manitoba, and bought the J. T. Davies ranch, the former Frederick Brent property.

Early in July, I happened to be on the CPR wharf, when Leon Gillard pulled in his boat, with a very large trout which he had just caught. It was the largest ever heard of being taken in the lake up to that time and scaled just over twenty-nine pounds.

Owing to great activity in the development of the mines in the Boundary District, at Fairview, Camp McKinney, Grand Forks and Greenwood, several large shipments of dynamite went down on the steamer Aberdeen. As this explosive could not be transported on the same boat as regular travellers, it was necessary to make special trips on Sundays.

In July the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Lawson was saddened by the loss of Gordon, their only child, after a brief illness. Shortly afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Lawson left on a visit to Ontario.

Having recently passed his mate's examination, Jos. B. Weeks, of the Aberdeen, was transferred to that position on the steamer Slocan of Kootenay Lake in October. He later returned to the Okanagan, to become mate of the Aberdeen and spent many years later as Captain of CPR steamers on Okanagan Lake.

The Fall Fair at Kelowna was again unfortunate in hitting wet weather. The exhibits were excellent, but outside events were more or less a flop on account of the weather.

An exhibit was sent to the New Westminster Fall Fair, under the management of Harry Chaplain, and it carried off first prize for district, of \$250.00. The Kelowna Shippers' Union secured second prize of \$100.00 for their splendid showing of tobacco and cigars. Considering that these prizes were won in competition with many older districts, it was a wonderful achievement and a great advertisement for Kelowna and surrounding district.

The building on Bernard Avenue, formerly used by the K.S.U. for the curing of pork, was bought by A. B. Knox.

In the fall, a number of shade trees were planted, in front of the

Lake View Hotel and the K.S.U. building on Abbott Street. These added much to the attractiveness of the place and in later years were often mentioned by people disembarking from the boat, as it docked then at the foot of Bernard Avenue.

One night about the end of October, Provincial Constable Hugh Rose was out searching for a Mr. Smithson, accused of horse stealing, and meeting a mounted man on the trail in the darkness, ordered him to stop. Instead of doing so, the man, putting spurs to his horse, kept going. Rose warned the suspect, that he would shoot, and the fellow paying no attention, Hugh fired over the man's head. As he still failed to heed the challenge, the Constable tried to hit the horse's legs with another shot, but the bullet hit the man below the knee. Overtaking the fugitive, Rose discovered it was A. McDougall, who, thinking he was being held up, had tried to escape. Fortunately, the wound being only a slight one, McDougall made a quick and complete recovery.

Sometime in November, Fred Theriault opened a shoe and harness repair shop on Bernard Avenue, near Pandosy Street. He seemed to be a harmless old fellow who frequently indulged too freely in alcoholic beverages. However, about four years later, after a new fall of snow, footprints were traced from a break-in at Lequime's store, to his shop where he lived, and a quantity of stolen goods belonging to various merchants was found. At the Vernon Fall Assizes Theriault was found guilty and sent to Kamloops jail for two years. This was an isolated case, as there were practically no cases of this nature in Kelowna, during those early years.

In December, S. F. O'Kell, student preacher in charge of the Methodist Church at Benvoulin and Kelowna, took up residence in town.

All fall large quantities of produce were being hauled into town, for shipment to Kootenay and prairie points. It was quite common to see ten to fifteen heavily laden wagons in line at one time coming down Bernard Avenue. Everything was hauled by horses then, as automobiles and motor trucks had not come into use.

During the year 1900, several families arrived in town and a number of new houses were built.

On Monday, January 24, 1901, the steamer Aberdeen arrived with her flag at half mast. As Kelowna had no telegraph or telephone connection with the outside world, this was the first news we had of Queen Victoria's death.

Gifford E. Thomson, who had been running a stage and carrying

the mail between Kelowna and Vernon since October 1893, resigned his job as mail carrier on March 31, 1901. Wm. Scott, manager of the Postill ranch, was awarded the contract at a salary of \$600 per year. Bill, as he was popularly called, possessed quite an extensive vocabulary of the type usually referred to as picturesque. I made several trips with him and had an opportunity of listening to his colorful language.

At this time there were quite a number of dogs in Kelowna poisoned by some unknown person, who was never apprehended, although almost everyone has their suspicions of who was responsible.

In April, G. A. Thompson completed a fine two storey building on the southeast corner of Bernard Avenue and Water Street, and opened Kelowna's first harness and saddlery shop there.

J. J. Stubbs opened a restaurant in the Thompson Block and occupied the upstairs as a dwelling and rooms to rent. He erected a large sign, "Lancashire House" on top of the building and it stood there for several years.

Early in April, Cecil Nicholson and Wm. Brent, who had served in the South African war, returned home. It was a day of much rejoicing and the two were given a rousing welcome. Unfortunately, two others who also served in the war, H. C. Stillingfleet and Ed. Hayward, did not arrive at the same time, but came separately, several weeks later. Another young man, by the name of Begg, also from Kelowna, was killed in battle in South Africa. All of these men had joined the Strathcona Horse, a mounted regiment completely equipped by Lord Strathcona. Bernard Avenue was gaily decorated and a huge arch, covered with evergreens, flags and bunting, had been erected a short distance from the CPR dock. They were each handed a two foot long key to the town, made by Wm. McQueen, local blacksmith. On behalf of the citizens, D. W. Sutherland made the presentation, at the same time welcoming the two men home. Then, Cecil and Billy were hoisted into a buggy, with Archie McDonald and John Brown, the two biggest men present, at the shafts. Everyone who could, put a hand to the vehicle and away they went, through the arch and up Bernard Avenue, while everyone cheered. It was an event long remembered by those present.

Cecil Nicholson was appointed Provincial Constable at Camp McKinney, a mining town in the Boundary District at the time, but unfortunately passed away from an attack of typhoid fever the following August. Wm. (Billy) Brent then received the appointment.

In May, Mgr. Eummelon's property at the Okanagan Mission was sold to Fasciaux and Gruyelle. (This was part of the old Catholic Mission property).

In June, Rev. Geo. Smith succeeded S. F. O'Kell, as minister of the Methodist Church in Kelowna. He had charge of the church as a missionary, about four years ago and thinks there is no place like Kelowna and the surrounding valley. Upon his return he was an ordained minister, the first of that denomination to be stationed here.

Messrs. Stirling and Pitcairn took over the business of the Kelowna Shippers' Union, but confined it principally to the packing and shipping of fruit. During this period the first shipments of fruit in carload lots were made. To correspond with those used by U.S.A. packers, the size of apple boxes was changed from fifty to forty pounds. All fall, they had a large force of pickers working in the orchards of the district and the fruit was hauled to their packing house. Two or three carloads of fruit went out, via the steamer Aberdeen, each week and the packing house with a much enlarged staff was about the busiest place in town. At this time the firm bought the fruit on the trees and attended to the picking of it. The company started another new industry, the evaporating of prunes, and a product of high quality was turned out.

As I required more capital to enlarge my stock, my mother and father looked after the bakery business, while I went to work for Stirling and Pitcairn, in the orchards and packing house. Also, when the prune drier started, I was put in charge there, where with an assistant, Will Budden, I handled the work during the day shift. I was paid \$1.50 per day of twelve hours, and \$3.00 for Sundays. In this way I was able to add considerable to my capital. R. D. (Bob) Sullivan handled the work during the night shift of twelve hours.

Late in the year H. E. Wallis moved his drug business from the Raymer Building to his new store at the south-west corner of Bernard Avenue and Pandosy Street. It was a two storey building and a splendid addition to Kelowna's business section.

In September, Mrs. W. McQueen who, with her husband and family, had lived in Kelowna for the past nine years, passed away.

During the Fall Fair held about the middle of September, the weather was the best that could be desired and everything went off splendidly. A. B. Knox had a magnificent showing of the produce of his farm and carried off first prize. John Casorso received second prize for his showing. The outside sporting events consisting mainly of horse races, drew large crowds.

S. T. (Sam) Elliott, who worked during the past summer on the Telegraph Creek to Hazelton section of the Dawson telegraph line, took over the blacksmith shop at Benvoulin.

H. W. Raymer and family were saddened by the death of Harry their second son, from typhoid fever, at the age of eighteen years.

Samuel Ray sold his fine fruit farm, just east of the A. B. Knox ranch on the Vernon road, to H. E. C. Harris, and John Conlin bought the Cameron property, near Benvoulin. Mr. Ray and family moved into town for the winter.

In January 1902, the new twin screw, steel hulled, steamer York, for some time under construction by the CPR at Okanagan Landing, was launched, to replace the Aberdeen, while the latter was undergoing an extensive overhaul. It had a ninety foot keel with a sixteen foot beam and made her first regular run down the lake, towards the end of February.

For the hunting enthusiasts, a shipment of live quail was brought in by M. P. Empey on February 26 and turned loose, south of Mill Creek. This was the first introduction of these splendid game birds to the valley and for the next few years were protected by law.

In March L. A. Keller, M.D., returned from England, with his wife and son Rodney, moving into his recently built cottage on the north-west corner of Bernard Avenue and Pandosy Street. Here for many years he continued to practise his profession.

Also in March, the cigar factory of the Kelowna Shippers' Union closed and the cigar makers left town. This was a serious blow to Kelowna, as these men, on piece work, were making as much as \$20.00 to \$24.00 per week, which was spent mostly in town. At that time one dollar would purchase as much as five does today.

About this time, W. B. M. Calder arrived and bought the eight acres and cottage of P. Spicer, at the south-west corner of Richter and Gaston.

An old timer, Alphonse Lefevre, passed away at the age of sixty years, at his home in the valley.

As there was no hospital in Kelowna, Walter D'Aeth who was taken down by an attack of diphtheria was isolated in the Kelowna lock-up. Fortunately the case was a mild one and he soon recovered.

Early in May, J. H. Rutland from Australia bought the 960 acre farm of D. Rabbit in the valley.

R. Lambly sold his ranch in the valley to Mrs. A. Postill and moved to Red Deer, Alberta.

On May 24, the S.S. Aberdeen was back on her regular run and made the trip from Okanagan Landing to Kelowna, in a little over an hour and forty minutes, considerably better than before her overhaul.

Kelowna's school population had increased to such an extent that a second teacher, Miss H. P. Williams, was engaged. D. W. Sutherland, Principal, later resigned to enter the real estate and insurance business and the position was taken by R. G. Gordon, who shortly afterwards left and was succeeded by Alex. Smith. At this time, first division teachers received a salary of \$60.00 per month, while those in charge of second division were paid \$50.00 per month.

Bernard Lequime sold his interest in the sawmill to David Lloyd-Jones, who continued to operate the business under his own name. Mr. Lequime, who with T. W. Stirling, owned most of the vacant lots in town, disposed of his share to Dr. B. F. Boyce. A large portion, principally the section extending from the sawmill property north to Gaston Avenue, bounded on the west by Okanagan Lake and on the east by Ellis Street, was turned back from building lots to acreage, by consent of the Provincial Land Registry Office. This was a far-sighted arrangement, as it later provided ample room for industries to locate there.

Shortly after midnight of August 15, the sawmill whistle screamed into the silent night, while the Anglican Church bell rang loudly. This was a signal for fire and all able bodied men hurried from their homes, to see the whole town lighted by the lurid flames of Lloyd-Jones' sawmill on fire. There being no other means of combatting the fire, we formed a couple of bucket lines. These extended from the lake to as near to the blaze as possible, considering the tremendous heat, and pails of water were passed from man to man. Fortunately there was no wind and by strenuous effort the entire stock of lumber was saved, although the mill, valued at \$8,000.00, was a total loss. Mr. Lloyd-Jones in a letter printed in the Vernon News, thanking the citizens for putting up such a splendid fight, stated that, "considering there was not a distance of fifty feet from the mill to the lumber, it is wonderful how it was managed."

In October, Archie McDonald sold the Lake View Hotel, to Mrs. E. J. Newsome, late of the Kalamalka Hotel of Vernon.

Louis Holman, an extensive grower of tobacco at Okanagan Mission, made a trip to the East, where he was successful in marketing a carload of the product. During the following years several other large shipments were made to the same market.

In November, a new steamboat, the "Kelowna", eighty feet long and eighteen-foot beam, with the engine of the old "Penticton", was launched by David Lloyd-Jones. It was used to haul log booms to his recently rebuilt mill and deliver lumber to various points along the lake. The hulk of the Penticton was pulled onto the beach south of the men's bathing house, where it was set on fire by some unknown person and completely destroyed, a few years later.

Early in the summer of 1902, I bought the western twenty-two feet of a lot on Bernard Avenue, now occupied by the Empress Theatre and next to where Capozzi's Grocery is at present, for \$120.00. My father and I began construction of a building on the property. When it was completed, I went to work again for Stirling and Pitcairn, in their packing house. Requiring someone to look after the loading of cars at Okanagan Landing, I was offered the job. For a couple of months, I lived at the Coldstream Hotel, Vernon, and three times a week I rode down on the morning train to Okanagan Landing. The cases of fruit were trucked from the Aberdeen, into the freight car and my work was to stack them, leaving an air space all around and when the car was loaded, I had to nail two-by-fours across the open space in the centre and brace the piles so there would be no danger of their falling. For this work I received \$75.00 per month and board, which was very good wages at that time. On this job I was able to save practically the whole total, which helped me to no small extent to buy more stock for my store. Early in December, I moved my stock from my old store on Water Street.

I had arranged living quarters above the store which were rented by Chas. Shayler and family. Here he carried on his trade of cigar making and turned out a very fine brand, which found a ready market.

W. A. Hunter, a first rate baker, from Manitoba, had during the summer, opened a bake shop in the Raymer Building, in premises formerly occupied by H. E. Wallis's Drug Store. By this time, my book and stationery business had developed to the stage where it required all of my attention, so our bakery was closed.

During the year, several new orchards were planted in the valley and all fall heavy shipments of fruit continued to go out to Kootenay and prairie points. Several families had been added to Kelowna's population and a number of new houses were built. With new money being invested in the town and district and everyone employed, business had been very good and was steadily improving.

This brings us to the end of 1902.

In February 1903, Rev. C. L. Foote, from Clinton, arrived and took charge of the Presbyterian Church, succeeding Rev. P. D. Muir.

During the same month, at a special meeting in Raymer's Hall, a new organization, "The Taxpayers' League of the Okanagan Mission Valley", was formed, with C. S. Smith, President; John Dilworth, Vice-President, and Graham Gorrie, Sec.-Treasurer, for the ensuing year. Executive elected: Fruit Industry—Messrs. T. W. Stirling, J. L. Pridham, John Rutland and S. Long. Farming—Messrs. A. B. Knox, B. Crichton and Arthur Day. Business and General—Messrs. T. W. Lawson, H. W. Raymer, D. W. Sutherland and D. W. Crowley. Objects were as follows: "To promote an intelligent interest in all matters of a public nature, carrying out any act or acts that may be passed by that body for the furthering of the interests of the province and of this locality in particular. To give such information as is possible to visitors or intending settlers as will promote the agriculture, business and trading interests of our district. To encourage the establishment of industries in our midst, of whatever nature desirable and expedient for the upbuilding of our industrial and commercial interests, and to do such other things as are necessary, or as the executive may deem expedient to promote the objects of the association."

Kelowna sustained a heavy loss on Monday, March 30, and it was feared, at one time, that the whole of the business section of the town would be destroyed. At about 3:30 in the morning, the lower part of the Raymer Building, occupied by Lawson and Rowcliffe, General Merchants, was seen to be on fire. With no adequate fire fighting equipment, the flames spread rapidly to W. A. Hunter's bakery, in the same building. In less than a half hour, the whole building was ablaze. By this time, practically everyone was at the scene. Soon the upper floor crashed down, to be followed a few minutes later by the roof. Very fortunately, there was no wind.

A space of about thirty feet separated my building from the Raymer Block and it was hoped that the fire could be checked there. To that end, barrels of water were hauled from the lake, about two hundred yards distant, and a hand pump from the sawmill used; but it was soon apparent that this could not be done. In about three quarters of an hour from the first appearance of the fire, the roof of my building burst into flame. In the meantime, assisted by a number of friends, most of my stock was carried across Bernard Avenue and deposited on the sawmill property. This merchandise I packed into several large

wooden cases which Wm. McQueen stored for me in his blacksmith shop, for several months, free of charge.

The Knox Building, about thirty feet to the west of mine and the Thompson Building, on the corner of Bernard Avenue and Water Street, caught fire several times, but suffered little damage.

As reported in the Vernon News of April 2, 1903, the losses were as follows:

Raymer Bldg.	Loss \$ 6,000.00	Insurance \$2,000.00
Lawson and Rowcliffe	” \$14,000.00	” \$8,000.00
W. A. Hunter	” \$ 1,000.00	” none
J. P. Clement	” \$ 1,750.00	” \$1,250.00
C. Shayler	” \$ 1,000.00	” none

Lawson and Rowcliffe secured premises in the Knox Building and with the arrival of new stock from the Coast, were doing business there a week later. H. W. Raymer started construction of a new building and I let the contract for a new store. During the early part of the summer, I worked for M. J. Curts, helping to build a couple of houses and barns in the country. Later I worked for Stirling and Pitcairn mostly in their packing house. (At that time no women or girls were employed in the orchards or packing house.)

Up to about this time, services of the Methodist Church had been held in Raymer's Hall. Under the pastorate of Rev. Geo. Smith, a church was built on Pandosy Street, at the corner of Lawrence Avenue. In June 1903, Rev. J. W. Bowering, late of Vernon, was transferred to Kelowna to succeed Rev. Geo. Smith.

Early in the summer, a sudden rise in temperature in the mountains resulted in streams emptying more water into the lake than could be carried out by Okanagan River, at the south end. The lake rose to a level with the CPR wharf and Mill Creek poured a huge volume of water into town, until it reached as much as two feet in parts of Bernard Avenue.

When the flood was at its highest in June, a very distressing accident occurred, when Rev. C. L. Foote, Presbyterian Minister in charge of congregations at Kelowna and Okanagan Mission, was accidentally drowned in an irrigation ditch.

To contest the Provincial election, in the interests of the Liberal party, T. W. Stirling received the nomination. Price Ellison of Vernon, who had represented the district for some years, was the Conservative candidate. He was a very popular man and difficult to defeat,

with the result that when voting took place on Oct. 31, he was declared the winning candidate.

Kelowna got its first resident lawyer when John F. Burne, from Nelson, opened a law office there.

During several months L. Christien had been running the Benvoulin Hotel, but in June Dan Nicholson resumed management. It had recently been thoroughly renovated and painted. Much new furniture had been installed and it was said to be one of the best small hostelrys in the province.

In August, Robert Munson, who for some time had operated a stage line between Kelowna and Vernon in opposition to the mail stage of Wm. Scott, sold out to Walter Pritchard.

Throughout the summer, business was very active and labor was scarce. Men were being paid as high as \$2.00 per day of ten hours and hard to get at that.

In midsummer, Messrs. Crowley and Downton, butchers and livery stable operators, dissolved partnership and Ernest Wilkinson and Geo. Packer joined Mr. Crowley in a new firm, D. W. Crowley and Co. Mr. Downton opened a new butcher shop on Bernard Avenue, a few days later.

Early in the year, Messrs. Gammie and Gordon opened a general store in town, but in October the partnership was dissolved with Mr. Gammie continuing the business under his own name. Mr. Gammie was later joined by O. W. M. Hughes.

A special feature of the Kelowna Fall Fair held Sept. 16-17, was a competition for two silver cups by owners of yachts and sailing boats.

To fill the vacancy created by the death of Rev. C. L. Foote, Rev. W. B. Bremner took over the ministry of the Knox Presbyterian Church in Kelowna.

In November, B. E. Crichton sold his ranch in the valley to T. S. Berger from Regina, for \$8000.

In the fall, Carruthers and Pooley, local real estate agents, closed a deal with Lequime Bros. for the purchase of their ranch at Okanagan Mission, by the Kelowna Land and Orchard Company, a group of Kelowna business men. This was one of the largest properties in the valley and the purchasers went ahead subdividing it and constructing a dam across Canyon Creek, to supply water for both domestic and irrigation purposes.

In November 1903, Dr. W. J. Knox arrived from the East and commenced practice. During the temporary absence of Dr. B. F. Boyce from town, his patients were taken care of by Dr. Knox (and now fifty-seven years later the good doctor is still practicing his profession.)

About this time, a new drug store was opened in the Boyce Bldg. a few feet west of Lequime's store on Bernard Avenue, by Boyce and Willits.

The first commercial shipment of apples from Kelowna to the British market was made by Stirling and Pitcairn in the fall. The lot consisted of five hundred boxes each containing forty pounds net and was packed in the company's local warehouse. It was made up of Spies, Baldwins and Canada Reds and many of them were wrapped in paper, before boxing. Most of the Spies were from the orchard of J. L. Pridham, while the other varieties were grown by T. W. Stirling. The consignment reached Montreal and was loaded on board the "S.S. Hungarian" early in November and shipped to Glasgow, where it opened up in splendid condition. This was the forerunner of many such shipments, made in later years. Messrs. Stirling and Pitcairn deserved great credit for their initiative in pioneering this work.

Several attempts had been made during the past years to establish a barber shop in Kelowna, but on account of insufficient business they were forced to close. Population of town and district was rapidly increasing, so in December 1903, John Bouch from Vernon opened a first class establishment which he operated for several years.

My new building was completed early in the same month, so I moved in my goods saved from the fire of the preceding March. Several new lines were added, consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and photographic sundries, fishing tackle, souvenirs, sporting goods, tobaccos and smokers' sundries. About the same time I disposed of my bicycle supplies and Canada Cycle and Motor Company agency to S. T. Elliott, who had left Benvoulin and opened a blacksmith shop on the north-east corner of Bernard Avenue and Pandosy Street.

During the fall, Messrs. Lawson and Rowcliffe made heavy shipments of fruit to prairie points. As their store in the new Raymer Building was then ready for occupancy, they moved from the Knox Building. At the same time W. B. M. Calder, who had a thorough knowledge of the drygoods business, joined them and the business was carried on under the name Lawson Rowcliffe and Co., Ltd.

Father traded the property on Water Street to Mr. Calder for his

eight acres and cottage at the corner of Richter and Gaston and we moved there.

Also in December, a new company, the Okanagan Valley and Kootenay Land Co. (later changed to the Okanagan Fruit and Land Co.) consisting of Jos. Glenn, F. R. E. D'Hart and several local men bought the A. B. Knox ranch, adjoining town, which they subdivided and put on the market. This proved very successful and a great many new settlers came into the district and many new homes were built and business improved to a very great extent.

This brings us to the end of 1903.

In March 1904, H. C. Cooper from Vernon bought the saddlery and harness business operated by G. A. Thompson during the past three years, in his building at the south-east corner of Bernard Avenue and Water Street. Mr. Thompson sold the building to W. C. Blackwood, father of Cal. Blackwood, who had arrived recently in town. Mr. Blackwood took over the restaurant and rooms from J. J. Stubbs, and operated them for several months. However, when his new residence farther east on Bernard Avenue was completed in December, he and family moved there and Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Allan took over the restaurant and rooms. This building stood until 1952, when it was torn down to make room for the Woolworth Store, at present occupying the site.

Kelowna lost one of its pioneers when Wm. McQueen, blacksmith, who came to the valley in the early nineties, died toward the end of March.

In May, A. B. Knox who had sold his ranch a few months earlier to a local syndicate, sold his entire herd of cattle to Thos. Ellis, for P. Burns & Co. of Calgary.

Business continued very active and to accommodate increased trade, Mrs. Newsome arranged with T. E. Crowell, contractor of Vernon, to build a large addition to the Lake View Hotel.

In June R. H. Spedding of Manitou, Manitoba, arrived and announced his intention of starting a newspaper in Kelowna. He bought the Gordon Building, recently built on the vacant lot west of the Bailey Building, on Bernard Avenue. The first issue of the Kelowna Clarion, a small but newsy weekly, appeared on July 28, 1904. Mr. Spedding took charge of the business end while his son Harry, a first rate printer, attended to the job printing department and the mechanical production of the paper. Wm. J. Clement filled the editorial post. The paper was well patronized by the local business people and always appeared well filled with advertising.

Business concerns who advertised in Vol. 1, No. 1, of the *Clarion* were as follows: Lequime Bros. & Co., Lawson, Rowcliffe & Co., and Gammie & Co., all general merchants; Okanagan Fruit and Land Co. Ltd.; Carruthers and Pooley, real estate and insurance; S. T. Elliott, blacksmith and agricultural implements; J. F. Burne, solicitor and notary public; Wm. Haug, brick work, stone mason and plasterer; Kelowna Shaving Parlors, J. Bouch, Prop.; Kelowna Restaurant, C. Blackwood, Prop.; H. W. Raymer, and John Curts, both building contractors; Kelowna Farmers' Exchange, O. D. Ranks, Manager, fruits and vegetables; Kelowna Meat Market, John Downton, Prop.; D. W. Crowley and Co., butchers, livery and feed stables; Kelowna Saw Mill Co., D. Lloyd-Jones, Prop.; H. C. Cooper, harness and saddlery; Geo. Verey, watch maker and jeweller; J. P. Clement, bookseller and stationer; Kelowna Furniture Co., Mission Valley Livery and Feed Stable, C. Blackwood, Prop.; Kelowna Hardware Store, D. Leckie, Prop.; Wallis Drug Store; W. A. Hunter, baker and confectioner; and Boyce and Willits Prescription Druggists. The only new ad. to appear in the second issue of the *Clarion*, was T. McKinley's, Farms for Sale.

During the summer, the Kelowna Land and Orchard Co. completed a new road, from the Pandosy Street bridge over Mill Creek, through the old Lequime estate to Mission Creek. All of their recently surveyed acre lots just south of Mill Creek were sold and a number of new homes built. Among these were an eight room house built by J. J. Stubbs and one for E. M. Carruthers, the latter when completed being one of the handsomest and most up-to-date in Kelowna.

In July George A. Meikle of Manitou, Manitoba, arrived in Kelowna. George accepted a position with Lawson, Rowcliffe & Co. later to become manager of the business.

A small boy, George Dixon, while fishing off the wharf, fell into the water and was pulled out by John Leslie. Later on the same day while swimming in the lake, Leslie was overcome and would have drowned but for the timely arrival of E. M. Carruthers and O. D. Ranks. Ted had to dive three times to recover Leslie, who was lying on the lake bottom in several feet of water. After twenty minutes of artificial respiration Leslie regained consciousness and was soon none the worse for the experience.

On August 5, Mr. and Mrs. Whelan, long residents of the valley, left with their family for a visit to relatives at Barnet, England, returning in the following November.

On August 11, a large advertisement appeared in the Clarion, announcing the opening of an office by D. W. Sutherland and H. C. Stillingfleet as Notaries Public and dealing in Land Sales and general insurance.

During the same month, H. B. D. Lysons built a large boat house, north of the sawmill, for the purpose of building and renting small boats.

On August 16 at about 10 P.M. a fire broke out in a warehouse on the CPR wharf, which for a time threatened the whole dock area. However, a bucket brigade was soon organized and after a couple of hours strenuous work the fire was extinguished. The roof of the building was completely destroyed and the wharf damaged, but strange to report, the contents consisting of baled hay, were saved.

Jas. M. Bowes of Silverton leased the Lake View Hotel from Mrs. Newsome, taking possession on August 25. Jim was very popular with the travelling public and continued to operate a first class establishment for several years. Later in the same year he erected a windmill to pump water from the lake and also installed an acetylene gas plant to light the hotel.

In the same month the Okanagan Fruit and Land Co., managed by F. R. E. D'Hart, opened three new streets parallel with and north of Bernard Avenue, in the recently acquired Knox estate, thereby opening up a large tract of land for settlement.

Also in August, David Leckie completed a fine new cement building, with stone front on Bernard Avenue, between the Knox and Bailey Buildings. Here he opened Kelowna's first hardware store. This is now the Bennett Hardware Co.

On September 20, Alex. Gammie, one of the town's most popular merchants, died and the general store business was taken over by his partner, O. W. M. Hughes.

Miss Curtis opened up a complete line of fall millinery during the month, in premises above the Clarion office.

Also in September, Frank M. Buckland bought Geo. Packer's interest in the D. W. Crowley and Co. business.

Up until now, the town's only means of fighting fires was by hastily organized bucket brigades, so an old hand operated pumping engine, one of the first used by San Francisco, was bought from Vernon. A number of shallow wells were dug at strategic points in the business section to supply the necessary water. To be better prepared,

a fire brigade was formed, with S. T. Elliott as chief and Ed. Elworthy assistant.

In September, H. H. Millie from Carman, Manitoba, opened a jewellery store and watch repair business in the Raymer Building.

About the same time, a certificate of incorporation was issued to the Kelowna Club, "a society for social intercourse, mutual helpfulness, mental and moral improvement, rational recreation and the promotion of good fellowship among its members." A contract for erection of a club building on Pandosy was awarded to H. W. Raymer.

At a well attended meeting of citizens, it was decided to proceed with incorporation of Kelowna as a city. In this connection, John F. Burne, barrister, made a trip to Kamloops and completed a search in the Land Registry Office there to ascertain the property owners of Kelowna.

During three months of the summer, land consisting of acreage and building lots in Kelowna and adjacent district to the value of \$125,000 was sold.

A meeting of the Kelowna Amateur Orchestra was held at which the following officers were elected: H. S. Rose, Chairman; D. W. Crowley, Sec.-Treasurer; J. J. Stubbs, Conductor, and L. Holman, A. E. Barneby, J. J. Stubbs, H. S. Rose and D. W. Crowley Managing Committee.

Messrs. Lequime Bros. had, a few months earlier, moved their old store and contents to the vacant lot immediately east of where it had stood for several years. On the vacated property a new store of stone construction was built, Wm. Haug doing all of the masonry and plastering. It was forty feet wide by sixty feet deep, with handsome plate glass show windows and the interior fittings were equal to any in the large stores of the Coast cities. Toward the end of October, they moved their stock from the old building to the new, with E. Weddell as manager and Ernest Wilkinson, Frank Fraser and Ed. Elworthy as assistants.

Another blacksmith shop, making three for the town, was opened in October, by Chas. Heintz of Vernon. Rome Rice who had been working for him in Vernon was assistant in the new shop.

Up until now all banking business had to be transacted in Vernon, with the Bank of Montreal, the only bank there, but a great improvement came when that bank opened a branch in the new Leckie Building on November 1. H. G. Fisher from Greenwood was appointed manager, with H. Deane and R. Dundas as assistants.

During the same month, A. W. Lee, route agent for the Dominion Express Co. (in 1926 changed to Canadian Pacific Express Co.) opened branch money order offices in Boyce and Willits' Drug Store and my Stationery and Book Store. These offices proved a great convenience to the public.

Also in November, H. C. Cooper moved his harness business from the Blackwood Block to the old Lequime store recently vacated by them.

R. Morrison of Boissevain, Manitoba, accompanied by his wife, daughter Kathleen and Miss Frank, arrived in Kelowna early in the same month. When the town was incorporated as a city the following year, Mr. Morrison, who had many years of experience as municipal clerk in Manitoba, was appointed Kelowna's first City Clerk.

For several months Miss Leslie operated a dressmaking shop in an upstairs room in the Raymer Building.

On November 28, a new school of four rooms all on the ground floor, on Richter Street south of the Presbyterian Church, was occupied for the first time with Thos. Henderson as Principal. The second and third rooms were taught by Mrs. H. P. Fraser and Miss F. Black. Later Wm. J. Clement and Miss Pringle taught these two divisions.

About this time, the firm name of Boyce and Willits was changed to P. B. Willits and Co.

Up to now, the Clarion presses had been operated by man power, so a gasoline engine was installed, much to the relief of the pressmen.

Shortly before the end of the year, Frank Bawtinheimer took over the Kelowna Meat Market from J. Downton who went to Summerland and opened a shop there.

In December, the Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of the Province, accompanied by his secretary and Price Ellison, the member for the district, paid a visit to Kelowna. This was the Premier's first visit to this part of the valley and he was greatly impressed with the development taking place.

Around the middle of the same month, Jos. Glenn and Jas. Harvey, from Indian Head, Sask., and both interested in the Okanagan Fruit and Land Co., arrived in Kelowna to make their home here.

In the same month, a telephone line was strung, connecting D. W. Crowley & Co.'s livery stable and butcher shop with the residence of Frank Buckland, a partner in the firm.

The past year was the most successful one in the history of Kel-

owna, up to that time. During the summer and fall, a total of forty-nine carloads of fruit were shipped from the town, an increase of about seven carloads over the previous year. Two large ranches had been split up into small holdings and placed on the market—the A. B. Knox, by the Okanagan Fruit and Land Co., and the Lequime, by the Kelowna Land and Orchard Co. Many newcomers from the East arrived and settled in the town and vicinity and over forty new buildings, exclusive of barns and other outhouses, were built during the year.

This ends the year 1904.

Early in January 1905, Rev. J. W. Bowering resigned as pastor of the Methodist Church, which position he had filled for the past year and a half, and was succeeded by Rev. Andrew Henderson of Manitou, Manitoba.

During the same month, Miss Eva S. Reekie, a graduate of Moulton College and Toronto Conservatory of Music, opened a studio at the corner of Water Street and Lawrence Avenue, for teaching Piano-forte, Theory and Vocal.

Also in January, Geo. Verey closed his jewellery shop and watch repair business and Herman Brown opened a shoe repair shop in the vacated store.

At the Kelowna Public School, Thos. Henderson the Principal, received severe hand burns in putting out a fire which ignited a little girl's dress, when she stood too close to a stove. He was off work for a couple of weeks, but fortunately the girl was not seriously burned.

On January 27, the government telephone line, which had been under construction since the previous summer, was opened to the public with a message from Mayor H. G. Muller of Vernon, to the citizens of Kelowna. The local office was installed in H. E. Wallis' Drug Store, with rates set at twenty-five cents for the first five minutes and ten cents for each subsequent five minutes. This was Kelowna's first contact by wire with outside points. However, there were several objections to the telephone line, mainly lack of secrecy. As a result of a public meeting held on Feb. 2 in Raymer's Hall, a petition requesting establishment of a telegraph line in conjunction with the telephone, was forwarded to the Dominion Government. A short time later, the telephone office was moved from the H. E. Wallis Drug Store to H. H. Millie's watch repair shop and telegraph instruments installed, Mr. Millie being a competent operator.

Chas. Shayler, who had operated a small cigar factory in Kel-

owna, passed on and the business was continued by Mrs. Shayler, with E. R. Loudon in charge.

Early in February, Frank W. Fraser bought D. W. Sutherland's interest in the real estate firm of Sutherland and Stillingfleet and the new company operated under the name Stillingfleet and Fraser.

About the same time, S. T. Elliott and R. Morrison built a warehouse near Mr. Elliott's Blacksmith Shop, where they carried a large stock of farm machinery.

On February 10, Thos. Lawson bought the interests of Geo. Rowcliffe and W. B. M. Calder in the firm of Lawson Rowcliffe & Co. Ltd. and continued the business under the name Thos. Lawson & Co. Ltd. Mr. Rowcliffe took over the fruit packing end of the business, which he continued to operate for many years.

Toward the end of the same month, W. A. Hunter bought the A. B. Knox Bldg. and moved his bakery business from the Raymer Bldg. to the newly acquired premises.

On February 28, all of Kelowna's merchants signed an agreement to close their respective stores every night at 6 P.M. except Saturdays and nights preceding holidays, commencing March 15, 1905. They further agreed to close every Thursday at 12:30 P.M. from April 1 to Oct. 1, 1905.

Signed: Lequime Bros. & Co., D. Leckie, Thos. Lawson & Co. Ltd., P. B. Willits & Co., Kelowna Furniture Co., H. E. Wallis, Kelowna Meat Market, J. P. Clement, D. W. Crowley & Co., H. C. Cooper, O. W. M. Hughes, H. H. Millie.

These were the only retail stores in Kelowna in March 1905.

In March, the old homestead of Eli Lequime, taken up in 1866 and comprising eighty-three acres, was sold to Messrs. Sinclair and Allen, by the Kelowna Land and Orchard Co., for \$12,000.

Early in March, John Collins opened a Real Estate, Insurance and General Commission Agent's Office, in the K.S.U. Building.

In the same month, Harry A Cleve from Slocan City opened a tailoring establishment in the upstairs of Raymer's Building and shortly afterwards moved to the W. C. Clement Block on Water Street.

In the March 23 issue of the Clarion appeared an advertisement dated Feb. 27, 1905, of a petition to the Provincial Legislature, for incorporation of Kelowna as a city, signed by the following: H. W. Raymer, Chas. Burch, Thos. Lawson, R. H. Spedding, E. W. Wilkinson, J. P. Clement, D. W. Crowley, F. R. E. D'Hart.

This petition was taken to Victoria by H. W. Raymer for approval by the Legislature.

To provide a recreation ground close to the centre of town, a space was cleared in the park, opposite the Lake View Hotel.

Towards the end of the month, Mrs. Tatcher, from Sandon, opened a millinery store in W. A. Hunter's Building.

Earlier in the year a small private hospital was opened by Mrs. Brown.

The new two storey Kelowna Club's building on Pandosy Street, under construction since the preceding September by H. W. Raymer, was formally opened the end of March. It contained nicely furnished quarters, with, among other features, a reading room well supplied with magazines and newspapers.

About the end of March, Philip DuMoulin arrived from Nelson, to assume management of the Kelowna branch of the Bank of Montreal, and his position in the bank there was taken over by H. G. Fisher, who had ably filled the position here since its opening.

Due to greatly increased business the S.S. Aberdeen was unable to handle it all, so in April the CPR put the S.S. York and a large scow in service. It was used chiefly for hauling freight, leaving passengers, express and mail to the "Aberdeen". Depending on the quantity of freight, two or three trips per week were made. Joseph B. Weeks, mate of the "Aberdeen", was appointed Captain of the "York."

Early in April, O. W. M. Hughes moved his stock of general merchandise to premises vacated by H. C. Cooper in the Blackwood Block. After about three months in this location, Mr. Hughes made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors and the stock was disposed of by Sheriff H. O. Vale of Vernon.

The Kelowna Farmers' Exchange, a co-operative organization under the management of O. D. Ranks, had been started a short while earlier and to accommodate their fast growing business began construction of a new warehouse, twenty-five by forty-eight feet, on the lake front near the CPR wharf, for packing and shipping produce of the district.

In April Jas. Bowes bought the K.S.U. Building for \$4500, with the intention of using the upper floors as an annex to the Lake View Hotel. The deal was put through by Stillingfleet and Fraser.

Towards the end of the same month, W. B. M. Calder opened a Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings, Clothing, Boots and Shoes business

in the Raymer Building, where he continued to do business for several years.

Also about this time, E. R. Bailey moved the Post Office from temporary quarters in the Boyce Building, back to his own premises, which had been undergoing alterations for the purpose.

Late in the month of April, John H. Rutland, having sold his large ranch, left for Santa Rosa, California, where he planned on making his home. A local syndicate had bought the Rutland property and several other ranches in the same neighborhood and brought water by ditch from Mission Creek for irrigation purposes. This proved very successful and very shortly many new homes were built on the ten or twenty acre blocks into which it had been subdivided. The same was true of the Lequime bench, which in less than a year had been transformed from cattle range to beautiful small farms, with splendid roads and irrigation facilities.

Dr. Boyce refitted and painted the room from which the Post Office moved and opened his office there early in May.

A new industry was started by Jackman and Harvey when they opened a brick yard near Knox Mountain. Work was begun on May 3 with a staff of six and a fine quality of brick was turned out, which met with a ready sale locally and at points along the lake.

A large ad. appeared in the Clarion on May 11, proclaiming the incorporation of the City of Kelowna, under date of May 4, 1905.

A meeting called by E. W. Wilkinson, Returning Officer, for nomination of Mayor and five Aldermen, was held in the school house on May 15 and the following were nominated: Mayor, H. W. Raymer, Aldermen, D. W. Sutherland, S. T. Elliott, C. S. Smith, E. R. Bailey, D. Lloyd-Jones. No other names being proposed, the Returning Officer declared the foregoing elected.

At later council meetings the following appointments were made: City Clerk, R. Morrison; Assessor, G. A. Thompson; Constable, G. F. Budden; Pound Keeper, C. Blackwood.

In May a number of gasoline pleasure boats arrived for D. Leckie, B. E. Crichton, L. A. Hayman, Chas. Harvey, Jas. Bowes, and F. R. E. D'Hart. With these, in addition to a number of sailing craft already in service, as well as a splendid bathing beach, the town was beginning to develop a water-sports' consciousness. This in later years led to the "Kelowna Regatta" which now ranks as one of the finest shows of its kind in Canada.

Towards the end of May, Collett Bros. bought Crowley and Co.'s Livery and Feed Stables.

A recent arrival from Carman, Manitoba, W. B. Cowe opened Kelowna's first Photographic Studio, in premises adjoining the Kelowna Furniture Co., but on account of financial difficulties in connection with his property in Carman, he was forced to close and return to that town.

In June 8 issue of the *Clarion*, a new firm of Clarke and Newson advertised as Contractors and Jobbers, Buildings moved and Fences a Specialty.

A Shoe Repair Business was opened by G. A. Thompson, in H. C. Cooper's Harness Shop.

About the middle of June, a cylinder press was installed by the *Clarion*.

Later in the month, Chas. Harvey opened a Civil Engineering, Surveying and Consulting Engineer's office.

A short while earlier W. R. Pooley had bought the building formerly occupied by Lequime and Lloyd-Jones as an implement warehouse, on Bernard Avenue a short distance east of Lequime Bros. & Co.'s General Store (this was the building in which Riley and Donald carried on business of farm implements, about twelve years earlier). Here E. Hitchcock installed a bake oven and opened a Bakery and Confectionery towards the end of June, at the same time serving light meals and refreshments in connection with his business.

E. R. Bailey sold the sixteen acre block which had been under lease to Crowley & Co. to that firm late in June.

An editorial in the *Clarion* of June 29, lists the following: Population of Kelowna about six hundred. Places of business—sawmill, brickyard, three fruit packing and shipping firms, one hotel and another under construction, three general stores, one drygoods, one hardware, one furniture, one bookstore, two drug stores, one harness and saddlery, two shoemakers, one paint shop, one jewellery store, two bakeries, two meat markets, one millinery, one dressmaking establishment, one tailor shop, one blacksmith shop, one barber shop, several contractors and builders, a number of real estate offices, a branch of the Bank of Montreal, two livery stables, one boat builder and livery, a four roomed school with two teachers and a third to be added next term, three churches, Presbyterian, Anglican and Methodist, a number of fraternal societies and a private hospital.

Two new businesses opened in the *Clarion* Block in July—S. H.

Grant's Barber Shop and C. C. Josselyn's Flour and Feed Store.

Sam Lee announced in the *Clarion* of July 20 that he had opened a new laundry near Chung Kee's store on Eli (Harvey) Avenue and that his washing and ironing was well done and delivered to patrons.

Shortly after the middle of the month, the CPR sent carpenters to repair their wharf, which had been partially destroyed by fire a year earlier. As well as replacing the damaged portion, the south end was double planked and a new warehouse built to the left of the main entrance to the wharf.

During the same month a tragedy by drowning was averted by the quick thinking and acting of Harvey Small. Arthur Henderson, the young son of Rev. A. Henderson, the Methodist Minister, was fishing from the CPR wharf and accidentally fell into the lake. Eddie Thompson's shouts brought several people running to the scene, among them Harvey who diving in brought the boy to the surface. Making his way towards shore, hampered by his own heavy clothing and the boy, he became nearly exhausted, whereupon Chas. Quinn and O. D. Ranks leaped in to assist the two. Dr. Boyce soon arrived with a boat and the four were safely brought to shore. Very fortunately none of them were seriously affected by the incident.

The latter part of the month, Wm. Scott, operator of the mail stage line between Kelowna and Vernon, replaced his horse drawn vehicle by an automobile. He made an initial run on Sunday, July 23, covering the route in three hours, and I think this was the first automobile to enter Kelowna. At that time with only rough gravel roads and no garages or auto repair shops it was quite an ordeal to drive any great distance. If anything went wrong the driver just had to do the best he could to get his car going again.

About four o'clock on the morning of July 25, a cry of "Fire" brought citizens to the scene at the rear of Leckie's Hardware. A pile of empty oil barrels and other material was blazing fiercely. Flames were dangerously near a warehouse, but a bucket brigade using water from a nearby well soon extinguished them. If the fire had not been discovered when it was, the entire business block might have been wiped out.

At a race meeting held in Raymer's Hall early in August, with Frank Fraser in the chair, it was decided to hold a Race Meet and Regatta on Friday, Sept. 3.

The following committee to supervise the horse racing part of the programme, was appointed: Messrs. Bowes, Stillingfleet, Pooley

and Mappin. Messrs. Lysons, Stirling and DuMoulin were chosen to look after the water sports.

In the same month an addition of fifteen rooms to the Lake View Hotel was completed.

August 3 issue of the Clarion announced a change of editors when P. B. Pelly, former proprietor of the Echo of Swan Lake, Manitoba, succeeded W. J. Clement who held the position during the past year.

A meeting was held in the office of Carruthers and Pooley, on August 15, to consider ways and means of establishing a cottage hospital. Several suitable sites had been offered and considerable sums of money promised. Messrs. E. Weddell, D. Lloyd-Jones and T. W. Stirling agreed to act as provisional directors. Later in the year the City Council voted \$500.00 towards the project.

Near the end of the month, P. B. Willits and Co. moved their drug business from the Boyce Building to premises recently bought from H. E. Wallis, at the south-west corner of Bernard Avenue and Pandosy Street. They built a large addition and opened there one of the best equipped dispensaries in the Province of British Columbia. At this time G. A. McKay who in after years took a very active part in the affairs of Kelowna, accepted a position in Willits & Co.

J. B. Knowles, who a few weeks earlier had opened a jewellery store on Bernard Avenue immediately west of the Clarion office, moved into the premises in the Boyce Building just vacated by Willits & Co. Here he opened up a splendid showing of jewellery, watches and clocks.

Geo. Rowcliffe, who found his fruit packing and shipping business expanding, moved into the store which Mr. Knowles just left.

A new hotel, the Palace, where the Royal Anne now stands, had been under construction for several months and was now ready for occupancy. It was a handsome three storey structure, built for the owner, John W. Milligan, by T. E. Crowell of Vernon. The first floor contained a large dining room, bar and office, while the upper two storeys consisted of nicely furnished bedrooms. Mr. Milligan was granted a license for the sale of alcoholic beverages, at the end of August, and opened the place for business.

The Dominion Government telephone line had been extended to connect Vernon, Kamloops, Nicola, Princeton, Hedley and Penticton. To complete the circuit connecting the Okanagan and Nicola Valleys, the government decided to run a line from Kelowna to Penticton. Soundings were made in September of Okanagan Lake at its

narrowest point, from the mouth of Mill Creek to the west side, with the object of laying a cable. The poles were set, the wires strung, cable laid and connections completed in the Kelowna office by noon April 12 of the following year, when it was opened to the public.

Early in October 1905, Miss Christine Melsome opened a studio in town for the teaching of music.

Near the end of the same month, a new butcher shop was opened in the Blackwood Block by Ball Bros.

In the Clarion of Oct. 26, P. B. Pelly announced his severance as editor of the paper, which had just been sold by R. H. Spedding to Geo. C. Rose, who changed the name to "The Kelowna Courier and Okanagan Orchardist." Mr. Rose continued to operate the paper until 1938, when he sold out to R. P. MacLean, the present managing editor.

Early in November, Dr. J. W. Nelson Shepherd, a graduate of the North Pacific Dental College, opened a dental office in the K.S.U. Block.

About the same time, C. G. Clement advertised in the Courier that he had opened a factory for the manufacture of cement building blocks and was ready to do all kinds of cement, stone and brick work. Some time later, Mr. Clement bought the brick making plant of Jackman and Harvey. In connection with his cement work he laid the first cement sidewalks in Kelowna.

To fill the vacancy in the Presbyterian Church, as a result of Rev. W. B. Bremner's resignation early in the summer, Rev. A. W. K. Herdman accepted a call and was inducted as pastor on Wednesday, Nov. 29.

For some time agitation had been going on for a ferry to connect Kelowna with a rapidly growing settlement on the west side of the lake. Earlier in the year, the Provincial Government voted a subsidy of \$1000.00 per year, to run for three years and tenders were called. In this connection, a contract for construction of a ferry wharf at McLennan's Landing directly opposite Kelowna, was awarded to Jas. Silver of Peachland. H. B. D. Lysons built the ferry boat and his tender was accepted. The craft, christened "Skookum", was thirty feet long, with a beam of six feet six inches and depth of two feet. It was driven by a seven horsepower Truscott engine, giving a speed of eight to ten miles per hour and had a seating capacity of twenty passengers. It began operation on April 2 of the following year and made two round trips per day. Geo. C. Rose of the Courier was the

first passenger and the trip was made in twelve minutes from wharf to wharf. Mr. Lysons held the franchise for a little over a year, when he sold to L. A. Hayman who operated the subsidized ferry until February 21, 1927. On that date the Provincial Government took over the service, with the launching at Kelowna of a new craft, the "Kelowna-Westbank", which provided accommodation for a number of passengers and space for sixteen automobiles. Mr. Hayman was appointed Captain, a post which he occupied for many years thereafter. One ferry, however, was found unequal to the task so in after years it was necessary to operate three larger boats, "The Lequime", "Pendozi" and "Lloyd-Jones". These in time also proved inadequate so a floating span bridge was built and opened in 1958 to accommodate a greatly increased traffic.

During those early years some of the smaller businesses, like old soldiers, "just faded away." Regarding my Book and Stationery business, I carried on very profitably for several years further and in 1907 sold out to W. M. (Billy) Crawford.

For many years after my arrival, cement sidewalks or paved streets had not been laid to take the place of narrow plank walks, or dusty gravelled roads, prevailing then. There was no electricity for lighting and power, no piped water supply, nor sewerage system during those early years. The Canadian National Railway had not yet been built from Kamloops to Kelowna. A city and district-wide telephone service had not been established, and the radio, television and motion picture theatre were yet to come. Neither had the automobile, motor truck, or airplane been developed. All of these things now taken more or less for granted, which help to make living more comfortable, interesting and pleasant, came at a later date. Now fifty-three years after incorporation, Kelowna takes its place as one of the finest small cities of Canada.

I have in the foregoing endeavored to give a complete and accurate account of all businesses established and changes taking place from early 1898 to the end of 1905. Kelowna in those years grew from a tiny village to become an incorporated city and had assumed quite a metropolitan atmosphere. The adjacent country-side had developed to a corresponding degree.

Besides the businesses mentioned there were other activities, consisting of cultural and social, as well as various sports and amusements; but as Kipling often said, "That is another story."

So now, I have come to the end of my story, "Early Days of Kelowna."

Pioneer Family Member Pays Visit to Lumby

By MRS. JEAN WILLEMS

LUMBY, May 30—Sister Mary Barbara, who as Malvina Besette attended Lumby's first school class in 1893, was here again last week.

Sister Mary Barbara spent five days in Lumby renewing old acquaintances and visiting with her sister, Mrs. Wilfred Quesnel. While in Lumby, she stayed at the home of Mrs. Verle Moore.

She recalled attending the first school house which was situated near the present cemetery and next to the Old Roman Catholic Church. Her teacher was Tom Norris, who died this year. She attended this school for three years but upon the death of her parents, her family was split and she was sent to St. Ann's Academy in New Westminster, B.C.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Besette who used to live in the family home, built where Parkey Derry lives now. The barn on this property is the same one that was built by the Besette family. The house was destroyed by fire around 1922.

Sister Mary Barbara said she could remember Lumby when it was a "frontier" town with "one street." On this one street was Morand's Hotel and McElinay's Store. She said the house now owned by Mrs. Nellie Inglis was always called the "store between the bridges" and she thought it was the oldest house in town.

In those days the people were occupied with farming although the water-wheel sawmill which was built by Tom and Pete Besette was taken over by Napoleon Besette and his father. This sawmill was situated on the property that is now owned by Bill Skermer.

After her formal education, she entered St. Ann's Academy in Victoria and in 1902 became a Nun in the Roman Catholic Church. She taught school for a few years and then decided to enter St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing. In 1911 she was presented with her diploma. From 1912 to 1941 she was a nursing sister in St. Ann's Hospital in Juneau, Alaska.

She came to Lumby from St. Martin's Hospital in Oliver, B.C., and as she is now retired, she will take up residence in the Mount Angela Home for Elderly Sisters which is being opened in Victoria.

She is pleased that she will be in Victoria because this year is the 60th anniversary of St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing

Membership List

THE OKANAGAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PATRONS

Fenton, Miss Annie, Enderby.
Gray, Mrs. Kathleen, Mara, B.C.
Macorquodale, Mrs. D. F., Box 77, Georgetown, British Guiana, South America.
Stuart, C. E., R.R. 3, Kelowna, B.C.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

Dr. Margaret Ormsby, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.
Rev. J. C. Goodfellow, D.D., Box 187, Princeton.
Capt. J. B. Weeks, 614 Martin St., Penticton.

MEMBERS

Adam, E. L., 578 Rose Ave., Kelowna.
Anderson, G. K., 558 Rose Ave., Kelowna.
Andrew, W. J., 2866 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver.
Andrews, George, 769 E. 25th, Vancouver.
Arnold, G. N., R.R. 1, Winfield.
Badgley, Mrs. Edna, Box 88, Okanagan Falls.
* Bagnall, G. P., 3317 Coldstream Ave., Vernon.
* Bagnall, George C., 10, 951 S. Hermosa Ave., Chicago 43, Illinois, U.S.A.
Bawtenheimer, Mrs. S. J., c/o Mrs. Mohr, Vernon.
Bedford, J. W., 2021 Stirling Place, Kelowna.
Belli-Bivar, Mrs. Ethel, Box 45, Salmon Arm.
Benmore, Mrs. George, 2059 Pandozi St., Kelowna.
Bennett, Mrs. C. G., Box 2278, R.R. 1, Penticton.
Berner, Mrs. A., 2500 26th St., Vernon.
Berry, A. E., 2401 26th St., Vernon.
Beurich, W., Osoyoos.
Billard, Mrs. Vera, Okanagan Landing.
Bingley, Mrs. A., Coldstream Ranch, Vernon.
Blackburn, R., Enderby.
Boss, M. T., 455 E. 17th Ave., Vancouver.
* Bovey, A. M., The Gravel Pit, Vernon.
Bowsher, A. P., R.R. 3, Calgary.
Bristow, Mrs. C., 3614 30th Ave., Vernon.
Brown, Judge Wm. C., Box 123, Okanogan, Washington, U.S.A.
Buckland, Chas. D., R.R. 2, Kelowna.
Buckland, D. S., Okanagan Mission.
Bull, Frank, 169 Grandview St., Penticton.
Bulman, W. T. J., R.R. 2, Kelowna.
Burtch, Mrs. H. B., Box 9, R.R. 2, Kelowna.
Butler, Mrs. L. G., East Kelowna.
Cail, Mrs. E., R.R. 3, Armstrong.
Caley, Hugh, R.R. 4, Kelowna.
Cameron, G. D., Box 86, Kelowna.
Cameron, J. D., 343 Brunswick St., Penticton.
Cameron, J. J., 22 Hanover, San Francisco 12, U.S.A.
Campbell, Mrs. D., 3204 33rd Ave., Vernon.
Campbell, Mrs. Ida K., 3306 25th St., Vernon.
Campbell, J. R., 3900 25th St., Vernon.
Carew, N. J., 3405 27th St., Vernon.
Carmichael, Mrs. A., 1805 32nd St., Vernon.
Carney, T. J., Box 222, R.R. 1, Kelowna.
Casorso, Anthony, Box 102, R.R. 4, Kelowna.

- Casorso, Mrs. V., Oliver.
Cawston, Mrs. Verna, Penticton.
Chambers, E. J., Lower Bench, Penticton.
Chichester, B., Box 41, Rutland.
Christensen, S. P., 2700 30th Ave., Vernon.
Christie, J. P., Okanagan Falls.
Clark, Mrs. C., Falkland.
Clement, Mrs. C. G., 2276 Speer St., Kelowna.
Clement, J. P., 1332 Walnut St., Victoria.
* Cochrane, H. E., 2006 28th Cresc., Vernon.
* Cochrane, Mrs. H. E., 2006 28th Cresc., Vernon.
Cohen, Jack, Keremeos.
Collett, H. C. S., Box 9, Okanagan Mission.
Conroy, M. J., 2605 24th St., Vernon.
Cooper, R. K., 3009 31st Ave., Vernon.
Cooper, W., Penticton.
Cope, Cecil, Osoyoos.
Corbett, H. W., Kaleden.
Corner, John, R.R. 4, Vernon.
Corner, R. W., R.R. 1, Kelowna.
Coursier, Dr. H. L., 1910 28th Cresc., Vernon.
Craster, R. G., 2200 34th St., Vernon.
Crozier, Mrs. Ivan, 1801 32nd St., Vernon.
Davidson, Alan H., Box 131, Westbank.
Davidson, R. A., Okanagan Landing.
Davies, R. A. and Lillian (Davies Book Shop), 3468 Melrose Ave., Montreal, P.Q.
Davis, Mrs. H. V., 526 Braid St., Penticton.
Davis, Mrs. J. H., Box 190, Fruitvale.
Davis, J., Rossland.
Davis, Archer, Grand Forks.
Dawe, Miss Helen, 3104 E. 27th Ave., Vancouver.
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